

LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.



STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

— 1879 —

FITZGERALD & GOSSON.

87

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

MANUAL

—OF THE—

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD SESSION

—OF THE—

Legislature of New Jersey.



1879.

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TRENTON, N. J.:

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND CAREFUL RESEARCH,

By FITZGERALD & GOSSON,

LEGISLATIVE REPORTERS.


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Wm. S. Sharp, Printer, Publisher and Stereotyper, Trenton, N. J.

PREFACE.

CONTRARY to the custom heretofore adhered to in the publication of the Manuals of the New Jersey Legislature, we have adopted the plan of disposing of this book, by private sale and subscription, to the members and officers of the Legislature at half the price usually charged for it when it was paid for out of the State Treasury, and when its publication and the size of the edition were determined by the number of copies to be taken by the State, named in a resolution adopted by both the Senate and House of Assembly.

In the compilation of the Manual for the One Hundred and Third Session it has been our aim to give all the information in the most compact form consistent with clearness. There will be found accurate biographical sketches of the U. S. Senators and members of Congress, Senators and members of Assembly, State officers, &c.; the amended Constitution of New Jersey; the Rules of both Houses of the Legislature; sketches of the State Departments and Institutions; official election returns, and other useful information.

To the State officers who have furnished us with data, &c., we are under obligations, and to those who have encouraged us in this undertaking we return our heartfelt thanks, and trust that our book will meet the approbation of those for whose use it is intended.

We subscribe ourselves with great respect,

THOMAS F. FITZGERALD,

LOUIS C. GOSSON,

Legislative Reporters.

CALENDAR.

1879.

1879.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Satur.	1879.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Satur.
Jan.	..	...	...	1	2	3	4	July.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...	Aug.	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	23	24	25	26	27	28	...		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
March.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Sep.	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...		28	29	30	...	...	...	...
April.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	Oct.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	27	28	29	30	...	...	...		26	27	28	29	30	31	...
May.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	Nov.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		30	...	...	...	...	...	...
June.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Dec.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	29	30	...	...	...	...	...		28	29	30	31	...	...	...

HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY.

In 1606, King James of England granted a new patent for Virginia (ignoring that of Sir Walter Raleigh, dated in 1584), in which was included the territory now known as the New England States and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The possession of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the adjacent lands was claimed respectively by the Dutch and Swedes. The former built Fort Nassau, on the Delaware, near Gloucester; Fort Orange, on the Hudson, near Albany; and the Hirsse of Good Hope, on the Connecticut. Disputes as to the rightful possession of territory continued for years, until the early summer of 1664, when Charles II. sold to John Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret "all that tract of land adjacent to New England, and lying and being to the westward of Long Island; bounded on the east part by the main sea and part by the Hudson river, and hath, upon the west Delaware bay or river, and extendeth southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May, at the mouth of Delaware bay, and to the northward as far as the northermost branch of said bay or river of Delaware, which is forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude, and worketh over thence in a straight line to Hudson river, which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name, or names, of NOVA CÆSAREA or NEW JERSEY."

The name was given in honor of Carteret, on account of his gallant defence of the Island of Jersey, at the time he was Governor of the island.

This grant regarded the Dutch as intruders, and Berkeley and Carteret not only became rulers, but acquired the right to transfer the privilege to others. Measures were speedily devised for peopling and governing the country. The proprietors published a constitution, dated February 10th, 1664, by which the government of the province was to be exercised by a Governor and Council and General Assembly. The Governor was to receive his appointment from the proprietors; the Council was to be selected by the Governor, who might make

choice of six Councillors, at least (or twelve, at most), or any even number between six and twelve.

On the same day that the instrument of government was signed, Philip Carteret, a brother of one of the proprietors, received a commission as Governor of New Jersey. He landed at Elizabeth in August, 1665.

The precise date of the first settlements in New Jersey is not known, though it is believed that the Danes or Norwegians, who crossed the Atlantic with the Dutch colonists, began a settlement at Bergen about the year 1624. Ten years previous an attempt was made to form a settlement at Jersey City. In 1623, the Dutch West India Company sent out a ship under the command of Capt. Cornelius Jacobse Mey, who entered the Delaware bay and gave his name to its northern cape, and, sailing up the river to Gloucester, built Fort Nassau, which may be considered the first permanent settlement of the State.

Upon the arrival of Governor Carteret, he entered at once upon a vigorous discharge of his duties. A large number of settlers flocked thither, and at an early period the executive authority of the province was established by the appointment of a Council, composed of Captain Nicholas Varlett, Daniel Pierce, Robert Bond, Samuel Edsall, Robert Vanquellen and William Pardon. James Bollen was appointed Secretary of the province.

The first Legislative Assembly in the history of New Jersey met at Elizabethtown on the 26th of May, 1668. The session lasted four days, and was characterized by harmony and strict attention to the business for which the Burgesses and Representatives were summoned by Governor Carteret. It may be noted that this Assembly passed laws by which twelve distinct offenses were made punishable with death. The Assembly adjourned *sine die*, and seven years elapsed before another convened. The capture of New York by the Dutch, July 30th, 1673, was followed by the subjection of the surrounding country, including the province of New Jersey. The whole of the territory, however, swung back to the possession of the English crown, by the treaty of peace with Holland on the 9th of February, 1674.

The second General Assembly began its session on the 5th of November, 1675. Eight members of Council, including the Governor, were present, and fourteen Representatives appeared from the towns. Laws were enacted looking to the proper military defence of the

province, for the institution of regular courts, and for the assessment of taxes. A code of capital laws was also adopted, similar in its provisions to that passed in 1668.

On the 18th of March, 1673, Lord Berkeley, one of the original proprietors of New Jersey, disposed of his right and interest in the province to John Fenwick and Edward Byllinge, members of the Society of Quakers, or Friends, who paid the sum of one thousand pounds for the same. John Fenwick received the conveyance in trust for Edward Byllinge, and a dispute, as to the terms having arisen, William Penn was called in as arbitrator. He gave one-tenth of the province and a considerable sum of money to Fenwick and the remainder of the territory was adjudged to be the property of Byllinge. A permanent settlement was made at Salem, in June, 1675.

Owing to the continued disputations and dissensions, a division of the territory of the province was agreed upon. By this "Indenture Quintipartite," dated July 1st, 1676, the line of division was made to extend across the province, from Little Egg Harbor, to a point in the Delaware river in forty-one degrees of north latitude. These divisions were known respectively as East and West Jersey, until the charters of both were surrendered, and the two portions included together under a Royal government.

By the retercession of New Jersey to Great Britain by the treaty of 1674, the question arose whether the title returned to the proprietors or to the King. To avoid all difficulty, the King recognized the claim of Carteret, and made a new grant to the Duke of York, who also executed a fresh conveyance to Carteret, covering, however, only a part of the original territory of New Jersey. But before making this conveyance, the Duke included the province in a commission given to Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of New York, who refused to recognize the authority, as Governor, of Philip Carteret, arrested all magistrates who would not submit to his own jurisdiction, and finally, on April 30th, 1680, carried Carteret himself prisoner to New York. The Duke was finally prevailed upon to acknowledge the claims of the proprietors, and in 1681, the government of Andros came to an end.

West Jersey, in February, 1682, was purchased by William Penn and eleven other Quakers. The first Governor under the new proprietors was Robert Barclay, a Scotchman, and one of the twelve purchasers, under whom the country became an asylum for the oppressed

members of his creed, and for a time enjoyed great prosperity. But the number of proprietors, the frequent subdivisions and transfers of shares, and various other difficulties in the way of good government, soon involved the province in trouble, and in 1702, the proprietors surrendered the rights of government to the Crown.

Queen Anne appointed Lord Cornbury Governor of New York and New Jersey, but each continued to have a separate Assembly. In 1708, New Jersey petitioned for a distinct administration, and Lewis Morris was appointed Governor. The population was then about 40,000. The last Royal Governor was William Franklin, the natural son of Benjamin Franklin. A State Constitution was adopted in 1776, and some of the most important battles of the Revolution took place upon its soil. Among these were the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Red Bank and Monmouth.

The first Legislature met at Princeton, in August, 1776, and chose William Livingston, Governor. The Federal Constitution was adopted by a unanimous vote, Dec. 18th, 1787. The State Capital was established at Trenton in 1790.

New Jersey, out of 98,806 men liable to do military duty, furnished 88,305 during the civil war, being 10,057 in excess of the number called for by the general government, and within 10,501 of her entire militia at that time. Of this number 79,348 served with State organizations, and the remainder in regiments of other States. The naval and marine enlistments from New Jersey numbered 4,853. The entire expense to the State for organizing, equipping, subsisting, supplying and transporting her troops, was \$2,894,384.99.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF GOVERNORS OF NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNORS OF EAST JERSEY.

Philip Carteret,	- - - - -	1665 to 1681
Robert Barclay,	- - - - -	1682 to 1683
Thomas Rudyard, Deputy Governor,	- - - - -	1683
Gawen Laurie,	- - - - -	1683
Lord Niel Campbell,	- - - - -	1685
Andrew Hamilton,	- - - - -	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse,	- - - - -	1698 to 1699

GOVERNORS OF WEST JERSEY.

Samuel Jenings, Deputy,	- - - - -	1681
Thomas Oliver, Governor,	- - - - -	1684 to 1685

John Skein, Deputy,	- - - - -	1685 to 1687
William Welsh, Deputy,	- - - - -	1686
Daniel Coxe, Governor,	- - - - -	1687
Andrew Hamilton,	- - - - -	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse, Deputy,	- - - - -	1697 to 1699
Andrew Hamilton, Governor, 1699 till surrender to the Crown,		1702

EAST AND WEST JERSEY UNITED.

John Lord Cornbury, Governor,	- - - - -	1703 to 1708
John Lovelace—(died in office),	- - - - -	1708
Richard Ingolsby, Lieutenant Governor,	- - - - -	1709 to 1710
General Andrew Hunter,	- - - - -	1710 to 1720
William Burnet,	- - - - -	1720 to 1727
John Montgomerie,	- - - - -	1728 to 1731
Lewis Morris,	- - - - -	1731 to 1732
William Crosby,	- - - - -	1732 to 1736
John Hamilton,	- - - - -	1736 to 1738

(The above were also Governors of New York at the same time.)

SEPARATE FROM NEW YORK.

Lewis Morris,	- - - - -	1738 to 1746
John Hamilton,	- - - - -	1746 to 1747
Jonathan Belcher,	- - - - -	1747 to 1757
John Reading,	- - - - -	1757 to 1758
Francis Barnard,	- - - - -	1758 to 1760
Thomas Boone,	- - - - -	1760 to 1761
Thomas Hardy,	- - - - -	1761 to 1763
William Franklin,	- - - - -	1763 to 1766

FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

William Livingston (Federalist),	- - - - -	1776 to 1790
William Paterson (Federalist),	- - - - -	1790 to 1792
Richard Howell (Federalist),	- - - - -	1792 to 1801
John Lambert (Democrat),	- - - - -	1802 to 1803
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat),	- - - - -	1803 to 1812
Aaron Ogden (Federalist),	- - - - -	1812 to 1813
William L. Pennington (Democrat),	- - - - -	1813 to 1815
Mahlon Dickerson (Democrat),	- - - - -	1815 to 1817
Isaac H. Williamson (Federalist),	- - - - -	1817 to 1829
Garret D. Wall (Democrat),	- - - - -	1829 decl'd
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat),	- - - - -	1829 to 1832
Samuel L. Southard (Whig),	- - - - -	1832 to 1833
Elias P. Seeley (Whig),	- - - - -	1833 to 1834
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat),	- - - - -	1835 to 1836
Philemon Dickerson (Democrat),	- - - - -	1836 to 1837
William Pennington (Whig),	- - - - -	1837 to 1843
Daniel Haines (Democrat),	- - - - -	1843 to 1844
Charles C. Stratton (Whig),	- - - - -	1845 to 1848
Daniel Haines (Democrat),	- - - - -	1848 to 1851
George F. Fort (Democrat),	- - - - -	1851 to 1854
Rodman M. Price (Democrat),	- - - - -	1854 to 1857
William A. Newell (Republican),	- - - - -	1857 to 1860
Charles S. Olden (Republican),	- - - - -	1860 to 1863
Joel Parker (Democrat),	- - - - -	1863 to 1866
Marcus L. Ward (Republican),	- - - - -	1866 to 1869
Theodore F. Randolph (Democrat),	- - - - -	1869 to 1872
Joel Parker (Democrat),	- - - - -	1872 to 1875
Joseph D. Bedle (Democrat),	- - - - -	1875 to 1878
George B. McClellan (Democrat),	- - - - -	1878 to —

STATE CONSTITUTION.

A CONSTITUTION agreed upon by the delegates of the people of New Jersey, in convention begun at Trenton on the fourteenth day of May, and continued to the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, ratified by the people at an election held on the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1844, and amended at a special election held on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1875.

We, the people of the State of New Jersey, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION:

ARTICLE I.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

3. No person shall be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshipping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; nor under any pretense whatever to be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgment; nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes, or other rates for building or repairing any church or

churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntarily engaged to perform.

4. There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust; and no person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles.

5. Every person may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the papers and things to be seized.

7. The right of a trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the legislature may authorize the trial of civil suits, when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, by a jury of six men.

8. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense.

9. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy: or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

10. No person shall after acquittal, be tried for the same offense. All persons shall, before conviction, be

bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great.

11. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

12. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner ; nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

14. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

15. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

16. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation ; but land may be taken for public highways as heretofore, until the legislature shall direct compensation to be made.

17. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any action, or on any judgment founded upon contract, unless in cases of fraud ; nor shall any person be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

18. The people have the right freely to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

19. No county, city, borough, town, township or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual association or corporation, or become security for or be directly or indirectly the owner of any stock or bonds of any association or corporation.

20. No donation of land or appropriation of money shall be made by the State or any municipal corporation to or for the use of any society, association or corporation whatever.

21. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people; *provided*, that no person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident in this State, by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State; and no pauper idiot, insane person, or person convicted of a crime which now excludes him from being a witness unless pardoned or restored by law to the right of suffrage, shall enjoy the right of an elector; *and provided further*, that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which, such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

2. The legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive, and judicial; and no person or persons belonging to, or constituting one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as herein expressly provided.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

Section I.

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and general assembly.

2. No person shall be a member of the senate who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for four years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year, next before his election; and no person shall be a member of the general assembly who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for two years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year next before his election; *provided*, that no person shall be eligible as a member of either house of the legislature, who shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage.

3. Members of the senate and general assembly shall be elected yearly and every year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; and the two houses shall meet separately on the second Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting, the legislative year shall commence; but the time of holding such election may be altered by the legislature.

Section II.

1. The senate shall be composed of one senator from each county in the State, elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, for three years.

2. As soon as the senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this constitution, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one class may be elected every year: and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired terms only.

Section III.

1. The general assembly shall be composed of members annually elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, who shall be apportioned among the said counties as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants. The present apportionment shall continue until the next census of the United States shall have been taken, and an apportionment of members of the general assembly shall be made by the legislature at its first session after the next and every subsequent enumeration or census, and when made shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall have been taken; *provided*, that each county shall at all times be entitled to one member; and the whole number of members shall never exceed sixty.

Section IV.

1. Each house shall direct writs of election for supplying vacancies, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise; but if vacancies occur during the recess of the legislature, the writs may be issued by the governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

2. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

3. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

5. Neither house, during the session of the legislature, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

6. All bills and joint resolutions shall be read three times in each house, before the final passage thereof; and no bill or joint resolution shall pass, unless there be a majority of all the members of each body personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of the members voting on such final passage shall be entered on the journal.

7. Members of the senate and general assembly shall receive annually the sum of five hundred dollars during the time for which they shall have been elected, and while they shall hold their office, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever. The president of the senate, and the speaker of the house of assembly, shall, in virtue of their offices, receive an additional compensation, equal to one-third of their allowance as members.

8. Members of the senate and general assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sitting of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Section V.

1. No member of the senate or general assembly shall, during the time for which he was elected, be nominated or appointed by the governor or by the legislature in joint meeting, to any civil office under the authority of this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time.

2. If any member of the senate or general assembly shall be elected to represent this State in the senate or house of representatives of the United States, and shall accept thereof, or shall accept of any office or appointment under the government of the United States, his seat in the legislature of this State shall thereby be vacated.

3. No justice of the supreme court, nor judge of any other court, sheriff, justice of the peace, nor any person or persons possessed of any office of profit under the government of this State shall be entitled to a seat either in the senate or in the general assembly; but on being elected and taking his seat, his office shall be considered

vacant; and no person holding any office of profit under the government of the United States shall be entitled to a seat in either house.

Section VI.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of assembly; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but for appropriations made by law.

3. The credit of the State shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case.

4. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the State, which shall singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities, at any time exceed one hundred thousand dollars, except for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by a law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrevocable until such debt or liability, and the interest thereon, are fully paid and discharged; and no such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created. This section shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be, deposited with this State by the government of the United States.

Section VII.

1. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature.

2. No lottery shall be authorized by this State; and no ticket in any lottery not authorized by a law of this State shall be bought or sold within the State.

3. The legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or depriving a party of any remedy for enforcing a contract which existed when the contract was made.

4. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the act revived, or the section or sections amended, shall be inserted at length. No general law shall embrace any provision of a private, special or local character. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of the act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

5. The laws of this State shall begin in the following style: "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey."

6. The fund for the support of free schools, and all money, stock, and other property, which may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the treasury under the provision of any law heretofore passed to augment the said fund, shall be securely invested, and remain a perpetual fund; and the income thereof, except so much as it may be judged expedient to apply to an increase of the capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of public free schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of the State; and it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate, or use the said fund or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretence whatever. The legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in this State between the ages of five and eighteen years.

7. No private or special law shall be passed authorizing the sale of any lands belonging in whole or in part to a minor or minors, or other persons who may at the time be under any legal disability to act for themselves.

8. Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorized to take private property for public use, without just compensation first made to the owners.

9. No private, special, or local bill shall be passed,

unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor, and of the general object thereof, shall have been previously given. The legislature, at the next session after the adoption hereof, and from time to time thereafter, shall prescribe the time and mode of giving such notice, the evidence thereof, and how such evidence shall be preserved.

10. The legislature may vest in the circuit courts, or courts of common pleas within the several counties of this State, chancery powers, so far as relates to the foreclosure of mortgages and sale of mortgaged premises.

11. The legislature shall not pass private, local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say :

Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways.

Vacating any road, town plot, street, alley or public grounds.

Regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties ; appointing local officers or commissions to regulate municipal affairs.

Selecting, drawing, summoning or empaneling grand or petit jurors.

Creating, increasing or decreasing the percentage or allowance of public officers during the term for which said officers were elected or appointed.

Changing the law of descent.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Providing for the management and support of free public schools.

The legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this paragraph, and for all other cases which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. The legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers, but they shall pass general laws under which corporations may be organized, and corporate powers of every nature obtained, subject, nevertheless, to repeal or alteration at the will of the legislature.

12. Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value.

Section VIII.

1. Members of the legislature shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation :

“ I do solemnly swear, [or affirm, as the case may be,] that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of New Jersey, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator [or member of the general assembly, as the case may be] according to the best of my ability.”

And members elect of the senate or general assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

2. Every officer of the legislature shall, before he enters upon his duties, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation : “ I do solemnly promise and swear [or affirm] that I will faithfully, impartially and justly perform all the duties of the office of ———, to the best of my ability and understanding; that I will carefully preserve all records, papers, writings or property entrusted to me for safe keeping by virtue of my office, and make such disposition of the same as may be required by law.”

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor.

2. The governor shall be elected by the legal voters of this State. The person having the highest number of votes shall be the governor ; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by the vote of a majority of the members of both houses in joint meeting. Contested elections for the office of governor shall be determined in such manner as the legislature shall direct by law. When a governor is to be elected by the people, such election shall be held at the time when and at the places where the people shall respectively vote for members of the legislature.

3. The governor shall hold his office for three years, to commence on the third Tuesday of January next ensuing the election for governor by the people, and to end on the Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January, three years thereafter; and he shall be incapable of holding that office for three years next after his term of service shall have expired; and no appointment or nomination to office shall be made by the governor during the last week of his said term.

4. The governor shall be not less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for twenty years, at least, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent during that time on the public business of the United States or of this State.

5. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

6. He shall be the commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; he shall have power to convene the legislature, or the senate alone, whenever in his opinion public necessity requires it; he shall communicate by message to the legislature at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and grant, under the great seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as shall be required to be commissioned.

7. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved of by a majority of the whole number of that house, it shall become a law; but in neither house shall the vote be taken on the same day on which the bill shall be returned to it; and in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the

bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If, on reconsideration, one or more of such items be approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. All the provisions of this section in relation to bills not approved by the governor shall apply to cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

8. No member of congress, or person holding an office under the United States, or this State, shall exercise the office of governor; and in case the governor, or person administering the government shall accept any office under the United States or this State, his office of governor shall thereupon be vacant. Nor shall he be elected by the legislature to any office under the government of this State or of the United States, during the term for which he shall have been elected governor.

9. The governor, or person administering the government, shall have power to suspend the collection of fines and forfeitures, and to grant reprieves, to extend until the expiration of a time not exceeding ninety days after conviction; but this power shall not extend to cases of impeachment.

10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor, and the six judges of the court of errors and appeals, or a major part of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures, and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

11. The governor and all other civil officers under this State shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

12. In case of the death, resignation, or removal from office of the governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate, and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly, for the time being, until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but in such case another governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the legislature, unless such death, resignation or removal shall occur within thirty days immediately preceding such next election, in which case a governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding election for members of the legislature. When a vacancy happens, during the recess of the legislature, in any office which is to be filled by the governor and senate, or by the legislature in joint meeting, the governor shall fill such vacancy and the commission shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed: when a vacancy happens in the office of clerk or surrogate of any county, the governor shall fill such vacancy, and the commission shall expire when a successor is elected and qualified.

13. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his absence from the State or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate; and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly for the time being, until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new governor be elected and qualified.

14. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor from any other cause than those herein enumerated, or in case of the death of the governor elect before he is qualified into office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate or speaker of the house of assembly, as above provided for, until a new governor be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY

Section I.

1. The judicial power shall be vested in a court of errors and appeals in the last resort in all causes as heretofore; a court for the trial of impeachments; a court of chancery; a prerogative court; a supreme court; circuit courts, and such inferior courts as now exist, and as may be hereafter ordained and established by law; which inferior courts the legislature may alter or abolish, as the public good shall require.

Section II.

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and six judges, or a major part of them; which judges are to be appointed for six years.

2. Immediately after the court shall first assemble, the six judges shall arrange themselves in such manner that the seat of one of them shall be vacated every year, in order that thereafter one judge may be annually appointed.

3. Such of the six judges as shall attend the court shall receive, respectively, a *per diem* compensation, to be provided by law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

5. When an appeal from an order or decree shall be heard, the chancellor shall inform the court, in writing, of the reasons for his order or decree; but he shall not sit as a member, or have a voice in the hearing or final sentence.

6. When a writ of error shall be brought, no justice who has given a judicial opinion in the cause in favor of or against any error complained of, shall sit as a member, or have a voice on the hearing, or for its affirmance or reversal; but the reasons for such opinion shall be assigned to the court in writing.

Section III.

1. The house of assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching, by a vote of a majority of all the members; and all impeachments shall be tried by the senate: the members, when sitting for that purpose, to be on oath or affirmation "truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to evidence:" and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the senate.

2. Any judicial officer impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office until his acquittal.

3. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and to disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit or trust under this State: but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

Section IV.

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor.

2. The chancellor shall be the ordinary or surrogate general, and judge of the prerogative court.

3. All persons aggrieved by any order, sentence, or decree of the orphans' court, may appeal from the same, or from any part thereof to the prerogative court; but such order, sentence, or decree shall not be removed into the supreme court, or circuit court if the subject matter thereof be within the jurisdiction of the orphans' court.

4. The secretary of state shall be the register of the prerogative court, and shall perform the duties required of him by law in that respect.

Section V.

1. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. The number of associate justices may be increased or decreased by law, but shall never be less than two.

2. The circuit courts shall be held in every county of this State, by one or more of the justices of the supreme

court, or a judge appointed for that purpose; and shall in all cases within the county, except in those of a criminal nature, have common law jurisdiction, concurrent with the supreme court; and any final judgment of a circuit court may be docketed in the supreme court and shall operate as a judgment obtained in the supreme court from the time of such docketing.

3. Final judgments in any circuit court may be brought by writ of error into the supreme court, or directly into the court of errors and appeals.

Section VI.

1. There shall be no more than five judges of the inferior court of common pleas in each of the counties in this State, after the terms of the judges of said court now in office shall terminate. One judge for each county shall be appointed every year, and no more, except to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired term only.

2. The commissions for the first appointments of judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April next; and all subsequent commissions for judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April in every successive year, except commissions to fill vacancies which shall bear date and take effect when issued.

Section VII.

1. There may be elected under this constitution, two, and not more than five, justices of the peace in each of the townships of the several counties of this State, and in each of the wards, in cities that may vote in wards. When a township or ward contains two thousand inhabitants or less, it may have two justices; when it contains more than two thousand inhabitants, and not more than four thousand, it may have four justices; and when it contains more than four thousand inhabitants, it may have five justices; *provided*, that whenever any township not voting in wards contains more than seven thousand inhabitants, such township may have an additional justice for each additional three thousand inhabitants above four thousand.

2. The population of the townships in the several counties of the State and of the several wards shall be ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, until the legislature shall provide, by law, some other mode of ascertaining it.

ARTICLE VII.

APPOINTING POWER AND TENURE OF OFFICE.

Section I.

MILITIA OFFICERS.

1. The legislature shall provide by law for enrolling, organizing and arming the militia.

2. Captains, subalterns, and non-commissioned officers, shall be elected by the members of their respective companies.

3. Field officers of regiments, independent battalions, and squadrons, shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, battalions or squadrons.

4. Brigadier generals, shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades.

5. Major generals, the adjutant general and quartermaster general shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

6. The legislature shall provide, by law, the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the governor, who shall grant their commissions, and determine their rank, when not determined by law; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office but by the sentence of a court martial, pursuant to law.

7. In case the electors of subalterns, captains, or field officers, shall refuse or neglect to make such elections, the governor shall have power to appoint such officers, and to fill all vacancies caused by such refusal or neglect.

8. Brigade inspectors shall be chosen by the field officers of their respective brigades.

9. The governor shall appoint all militia officers, whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

10. Major generals, brigadier generals and commanding officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, shall appoint the staff officers of their divisions, brigades, regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, respectively.

Section II.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

1. Justices of the supreme court, chancellor, judges of the court of errors and appeals, and judges of the inferior court of common pleas, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

The justices of the supreme court and chancellor shall hold their offices for the term of seven years: shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointments; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this State or of the United States.

2. Judges of the courts of common pleas shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when appointed to fill vacancies they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

3. The state treasurer and comptroller shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for three years, and until their successors shall be qualified into office.

4. The attorney general, prosecutors of the pleas, clerk of the supreme court, clerk of the court of chancery, secretary of state, and the keeper of the state prison, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

5. The law reporter shall be appointed by the justices of the supreme court, or a majority of them; and the chancery reporter shall be appointed by the chancellor.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

6. Clerks and surrogates of counties shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the general assembly.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

7. Sheriffs and coroners shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the elections for members of the general assembly, and they shall hold their offices for three years, after which three years must elapse before they can be again capable of serving. Sheriffs shall annually renew their bonds.

8. Justices of the peace shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards, in such manner and under such regulations as may be hereafter provided by law.

They shall be commissioned for the county, and their commissions shall bear date and take effect on the first day of May next after their election.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when elected to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only; *provided*, that the commission of any justice of the peace shall become vacant upon his ceasing to reside in the township in which he was elected.

The first election for justices of the peace shall take place at the next annual town-meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards.

9. All other officers, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate; and shall hold their offices for the time prescribed by law.

10. All civil officers elected or appointed, pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, shall be commissioned by the governor.

11. The term of office of all officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, except when herein otherwise directed, shall commence on the day of the date of their respective commissions; but no commission for any office shall bear date prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent of said office.

ARTICLE VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. The secretary of state shall be *ex officio* an auditor of the accounts of the treasurer, and as such, it shall be his duty to assist the legislature in the annual examination and settlement of said accounts, until otherwise provided by law.

2. The seal of the State shall be kept by the governor, or person administering the government, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the State of New Jersey.

3. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of New Jersey, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor, or person administering the government, and countersigned by the secretary of state, and it shall run thus: "The State of New Jersey, to ———, greeting." All writs shall be in the name of the State; and all indictments shall conclude in the following manner, viz., "against the peace of this State, the government and dignity of the same."

4. This constitution shall take effect and go into operation on the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

Any specific amendment or amendments to the constitution may be proposed in the senate or general assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature then next to be chosen, and shall be published for three months previous to making such choice, in at least one newspaper of each county, if any be published therein; and if in the legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments, or any of them, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such pro-

posed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed to as aforesaid by the two legislatures, to the people, in such manner and at such time, at least four months after the adjournment of the legislature, as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people at a special election to be held for that purpose only, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments so approved and ratified shall become part of the constitution; *provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people by the legislature oftener than once in five years.

ARTICLE X.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained, that—

1. The common law and statute laws now in force not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature; and all writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions, contracts, claims and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate, and of the State, and all charters of incorporation, shall continue, and all indictments, which shall have been found, or which may hereafter be found, for any crime or offence committed before the adoption of this constitution, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place. The several courts of law and equity, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue with the like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted.

2. All officers now filling any office or appointment, shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless, by this constitution, it is otherwise directed.

3. The present governor, chancellor and ordinary or

surrogate general, and treasurer shall continue in office until successors elected or appointed under this constitution shall be sworn or affirmed into office.

4. In case of the death, resignation, or disability of the present governor, the person who may be vice-president of council at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office and administer the government until a governor shall have been elected and sworn or affirmed into office under this constitution.

5. The present governor, or in case of his death or inability to act, the vice-president of council, together with the present members of the legislative council and secretary of state, shall constitute a board of state canvassers, in the manner now provided by law, for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring the result of the next ensuing election for governor, members of the house of representatives, and electors of president and vice-president.

6. The returns of the votes for governor, at the said next ensuing election shall be transmitted to the secretary of state, the votes counted, and the election declared, in the manner now provided by law in the case of the election of electors of president and vice-president.

7. The election of clerks and surrogates, in those counties where the term of office of the present incumbent shall expire previous to the general election of eighteen hundred and forty-five, shall be held at the general election next ensuing the adoption of this constitution; the result of which election shall be ascertained in the manner now provided by law for the election of sheriffs.

8. The elections for the year eighteen hundred and forty-four shall take place as now provided by law.

9. It shall be the duty of the governor to fill all vacancies in office happening between the adoption of this constitution and the first session of the senate, and not otherwise provided for, and the commissions shall expire at the end of the first session of the senate, or when successors shall be elected or appointed and qualified.

10. The restriction of the pay of members of the legislature, after forty days from the commencement of the session, shall not be applied to the first legislature convened under this constitution.

11. Clerks of counties shall be clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties, and perform the duties, and be subject

to the regulations now required of them by law until otherwise ordained by the legislature.

12. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

I, HENRY C. KELSEY, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Constitution of the State of New Jersey as amended, as the same is taken from and compared with the original Constitution and Amendments thereto, now remaining on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my
[L. S.] hand and affixed my official seal, this ninth day of
October, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

HENRY C. KELSEY.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

The Seat of Government was fixed at Trenton by an act of the Legislature, approved November 25th, 1790. James Cooper, Thomas Lowery, James Ewing, Maskell Ewing, George Anderson, James Mott and Moore Furman were appointed commissioners to select, purchase or accept so much land as was needed, and to erect thereon suitable buildings for the use of the Legislature. They purchased the present site, containing about three and three-quarter acres—a frontage on Second street (now West State street) of 247 feet and 6 inches, and a depth from the front to the low-water line of Delaware river of 666 feet—at a cost of £250 5s. The old State House was a plain, bare looking, rough-cast building, and was erected at a cost of £3992 3s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. By an act of March 4th, 1795, a building was erected to serve as an office for the Secretary of State, and for the preservation of the public records, at a cost of £620 19s. 10d. Numerous improvements and repairs were made, and on March 3d, 1806, an act was passed appointing commissioners to make certain repairs to the State House, to provide and hang a suitable bell, &c. This was done, and the bell was used for informing the members of both houses, as well as the courts, of the hour of meeting. The bell was eventually discarded, and an American flag substituted, which waves from the building unto this day, when the Legislature is in session, and upon holidays and State occasions. In 1848 the State House was altered by the removal of the rough-casting, and changing the front to the style of the Mercer County Court House, placing neat porticoes over the front and rear entrances, and erecting two additional buildings adjoining the main one, as offices for the Clerks of the Chancery and Supreme Courts. The rotunda was also erected, and the grounds fenced, graded, laid out and

shade trees planted, all at a cost of \$27,000. The commissioners, under whose direction the work was completed, were Samuel R. Gummere, Samuel R. Hamilton and Stacy A. Paxson. In 1863, '64 and '65, appropriations were made and expended in building additions for the State Library, Executive Chambers, &c. In 1871, Charles S. Olden, Thomas J. Stryker and Lewis Perrine were appointed commissioners to cause a suitable addition to be built—more commodious apartments for the Senate and Assembly, &c. The sum of \$50,000 was appropriated, and the buildings for the Legislature were ready for occupancy in time for the meeting of the Legislature of 1872. In 1872, \$120,000 was appropriated for completing the buildings, \$3000 for fitting up the Executive Chamber, \$4000 for fitting up the Chancery and Supreme Court rooms, and \$2000 for fitting up the offices on the first floor of the east wing. In 1873, the sum of \$43,000 was appropriated for the improvement of the front of the building, completing unfinished repairs and improvements, and for fitting up the library, &c. On March 18th, 1875, the sum of \$15,000 was appropriated for the purpose of putting a new three-story front to the building and to fit up offices on the second floor for the Clerks of the Court of Chancery and Supreme Court, and for providing a suitable museum for geological specimens and the battle-flags of New Jersey volunteer regiments, carried during the war of 1861.

The Legislative Chambers are very handsome apartments, and the only cause of complaint, heretofore, has been inadequate ventilation, which has of late been much improved.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

This valuable collection of books is located in a roomy apartment in the southern wing of the State Capitol. The old saying, "Great oaks from little acorns grow," most appropriately applies to this institution.

The first library of the State was a case ordered to be procured by Maskell Ewing, Clerk of the House of As-

sembly, for the keeping and preservation of such books as belonged to the Legislature. It was ordered by a resolution passed March 18th, 1796. This was the nucleus of the present extensive library. On February 18th, 1804, William Coxe, of Burlington, Ezra Darby, of Essex, and John A. Scudder, of Monmouth, were appointed a committee on rules, and to make a catalogue. They reported that there were 168 volumes belonging to the State, and presented a code of seven rules, which were adopted. On February 10th, 1813, an act (the first one) was passed, entitled "An act concerning the State Library." Up to 1822 it appears that the Clerk of the House had charge of the books, as Librarian, and on November 16th, 1822, an act was passed for the appointment of a State Librarian, annually, by joint meeting. In 1846, on April 10th, an act was passed making the term of office three years. The Law Library at that time belonged to the members of the Law Library Association. The only persons allowed the use of the library were the members of the association, the Chancellor, and the judges of the several courts. Stacy G. Potts was treasurer and librarian of the association. The Law Library was kept in the Supreme Court room until 1837, when the Legislature authorized the State Librarian to fit up a room adjoining the library for the care and reception of the books and papers belonging to the State Library. Thus the two libraries were consolidated. On March 13th, 1872, \$5000 per year for three years was appropriated for the library by the Legislature, and by the act of March 15th, 1876, the sum of \$2500 was appropriated for finishing and refurnishing the library room. During the year 1878 there were 2191 volumes added to the library, making the total number of books then in the library (at the end of the year—December 31st, 1878), 24,213. A new catalogue has been prepared by Capt. J. S. McDanolds, the Librarian, and many important and useful improvements have been effected under his administration. He was appointed Librarian March 20th, 1872, and is now in his third term.

THE STATE PRISON.

The New Jersey State Prison situated on the block enclosed by Federal, Third, Cass and Second streets, in the city of Trenton, is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country. Its erection was authorized by an act of the Legislature passed February 13th, 1832, and it was completed in the year 1836, having 150 cells, at a cost of \$179,657.11. It was built of red sand-stone from the Ewing quarries, and the style of its architecture is Egyptian, having four Egyptian columns in front of the main entrance on Third street. It consists of a main building, used as a residence for the Keeper and as reception rooms and offices. From time to time the prison has been enlarged, and although there is not sufficient room to afford separate confinement for each prisoner as required by law, the provisions of the act are carried out as far as possible. The present Keeper, General Gershom Mott, has brought the internal affairs of the institution as to cleanliness, discipline, victualing, &c., to a much higher standard than was ever before reached, and a visit thereto will convince the visitor that the management is as perfect as can be.

On March 4th, 1847, \$5000 was appropriated to build an additional wing to the original building. On March 25th, 1852, \$15,000 was granted for the erection of a new wing for hospital purposes. On March 22d, 1860, the sum of \$17,000 was voted for the purpose of building an additional wing for cells, and on February 16th, 1861, a further sum of \$2243.01 was appropriated to complete the same. On April 16th, 1868, \$6000 was appropriated for the building of an additional wing to provide room for female convicts. An act passed April 2d, 1869, provided for the appointment of commissioners to extend the grounds of the Prison to the wall of the State Arsenal, to build an additional wing and work shops, and made an appropriation of \$50,000 for that purpose, and in the same month \$9734 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the wing of the female department. On April 4th, 1871, the sum of \$75,000 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the new or east wing, and on April 4th, 1872, a further sum of \$28,700 was appropriated for the completion of the same. March 3d, 1874, \$12,000

was voted for the construction of gas works for the supply of illuminating gas for the prison. On March 8th, 1877, the sum of \$100,000 was appropriated for the enlargement of the prison and the purchase of a burial ground for deceased convicts. The north wing was remodeled out of this last appropriation and a burial ground purchased. The prison on December 31st, 1878, had 783 male and 37 female convicts, making a total of 820 convicts of both sexes confined therein.

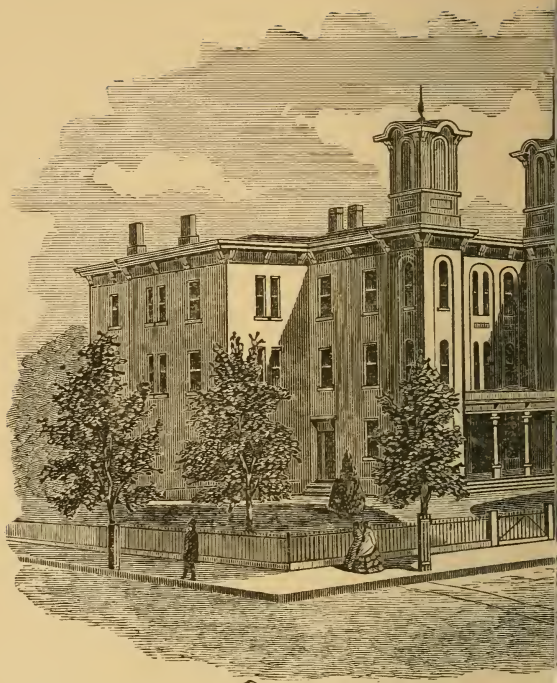
Previous to the year 1798 there was no State Prison, and prisoners were confined in the county jails. On March 1st, 1797, Jonathan Doane was appointed by an act of the Legislature as an agent to purchase a lot of land from Peter Hunt, situate at Lamberton, containing six and a half acres, and to erect suitable buildings thereon. This was done at an expense of £9852 os. 3d. and what is now the State Arsenal at Second and Cass streets is the result. Solitary confinement was not practiced previous to 1836, in which year the old prison was vacated and the present one occupied.

THE STATE ARSENAL.

The building now used as the State Arsenal was formerly the old State Prison. It is situate upon Second street in the Sixth Ward of the city of Trenton, and has on its front the following inscription :

LABOR, SILENCE, PENITENCE.
 THE PENITENTIARY HOUSE,
 ERECTED BY LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.
 RICHARD HOWELL, GOVERNOR.
 IN THE XXII YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,
 MDCCXCVII.
 THAT THOSE WHO ARE FEARED FOR THEIR CRIMES,
 MAY LEARN TO FEAR THE LAWS AND BE USEFUL.
 HIC LABOR, HOC OPUS.

In the messages of Governors Peter D. Vroom and Samuel L. Southard recommending the erection of the



STATE NORMAL AND MODEL



SCHOOLS, TRENTON, N. J.

New Prison, it was proposed that the old one be converted into an Arsenal for the safe keeping of the arms and military property of the State, which, previous to that time, had been kept in the Old State Bank, corner of Warren and Bank streets, with accoutrements and camp and garrison equipage at the State House. After the removal of the State convicts from the Old Prison, permission was given to the County of Mercer to occupy it as a jail until their jail, then in course of completion, was finished, and when it was again vacated it was converted into an Arsenal.

Among the stores, &c., at the Arsenal are one bronze gun, French, of the date of 1758, two bronze guns, English, four pounders, and two iron six pounders. There is also one gun captured at the battle of Trenton, Dec. 26th, 1776, and two guns captured at Yorktown, Oct. 19th, 1781. There are also a large quantity of fire arms, ammunition, ordnance, tents, clothing, blankets, &c.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, NEAR TRENTON.

This institution is located in Ewing township, in Mercer county, two and a-half miles northwest of the city of Trenton, on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, and near the Delaware river. A very fine view is had from the Asylum. The building is built of reddish sand-stone (from the Ewing quarries on the premises), laid in rubble and broken range work, and pointed, with hammer-dressed stone for base. The roof is covered with slate, except the dome, which is covered with tin.

In 1844, after many futile attempts to cause action to be taken for the building of a State Asylum for the Insane, commissioners were appointed to select a site, and an appropriation of \$35,000 was made to pay for the land and commence the erection of a building. The commissioners selected the present site. During the year 1845, commissioners were appointed to contract for and superintend the erection of the Asylum, which was done by William Phillips and Joseph Whittaker, of Trenton—the builders of the State House. It was opened for

the reception of patients May 15th, 1848. Numerous additions were made to the building from time to time, and under the direction of the present Superintendent, Dr. J. W. Ward, a fine green-house has been added. Up to November 1st, 1877, there had been 5218 patients treated. Of this number, 1869 were discharged recovered; 1416 were discharged improved; 192 were discharged unimproved; 19 escaped; 7 who were admitted were found not to be insane; 913 died; 292 were removed to the Morris Plains Asylum, and on October 31st, 510 remained in the institution for treatment.

Dr. J. W. Ward has introduced many new plans and devices for the comfort and amusement of the patients. Handsome pictures have been hung up in the wards and dormitories of the patients; flowers and hot-house plants are a source of much pleasure to the unfortunates, who regard them with rare appreciation; and during the fall and winter months there have been regular weekly entertainments, consisting of tableaux, concerts, dancing, the performance of minor theatricals, and stereopticon exhibitions. The effect of these, besides breaking up the monotony of long evenings, seems to call the minds of the patients from their troubles, and not unfrequently tends towards the restoration of their mental health.

The resident officers of the institution are: Superintendent and Physician, John W. Ward, M. D.; Assistant Physician, John Kirby, M. D.; Second Assistant Physician, Charles P. Britton, M. D.; Steward, Edmund White; Matron, Mrs. S. J. Clark; Treasurer, Austin Snider, Trenton.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, MORRIS PLAINS.

Owing to the crowded condition of the Trenton Asylum, commissioners were appointed to select a site and build an additional Asylum in the northerly portion of the State. They purchased 430 acres, at a cost of \$82,672.11, in Hanover township, Morris county, and plans were drawn by Samuel Sloan, architect, of Philadelphia. The building was erected and occupied by August 17th, 1876.

It is 1243 feet in length, and is 542 feet deep from the front of the main centre to the rear of the extreme wing, and will accommodate 800 patients. The total cost was \$2,250,000.

The officers are : Horace A. Buttolph, M. D., LL. D., Superintendent and Physician ; Edward E. Smith, M. D., Assistant Physician ; A. K. Mackdonald, M. D., Second Assistant Physician ; Martin B. Monroe, Steward ; Miss Mary Tabor, Matron.

STATE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

These schools are located in the city of Trenton, on a piece of ground belonging to the State, at the junction of Clinton avenue and Perry street. There are two buildings—one called the Normal and the other the Model Hall.

As early as the year 1839, the Trustees of the School Fund, in their annual report, advised the erection of schools for the education of teachers. The appeal was unheeded. Normal Schools, so far as this country was concerned, might then have been considered an untried experiment. There was but one in the United States, and that had just gone into operation in Massachusetts.

For upwards of fifteen years, New Jersey continued to forego the means for the education of teachers ; but the Legislature of 1855, with an enlightened liberality, passed a law for the establishment of a State Normal School. Its object was declared to be, the training and education of teachers in such branches of knowledge, and such methods of instruction, as should qualify them to become teachers of our common schools.

The location of the school, and its general management, were committed to a board of ten trustees, two from each Congressional District in the State, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The lot was purchased of William P. Sherman, Esq., at a cost of \$3000. The architect was Chauncy Graham. The corner-stone was laid by Governor Price, October

9th, 1855. The school was opened in a temporary building, October 1st, 1855, under the direction of the chosen Principal, Prof. William F. Phelps, there being fifteen candidates for entrance examination—five gentlemen and ten ladies. The school continued under the management of Prof. Phelps till March 15th, 1865, when Prof. John S. Hart, Principal of the Model School, took charge of the two schools. The latter resigning February 7th, 1871, Lewis M. Johnson, of Newark, was elected Principal, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Washington Hasbrouck, July 1st, 1876. The property of these schools is valued at \$160,000.

An auxiliary to the Normal School is the Farnum Preparatory School, at Beverly, Burlington county, founded by Paul Farnum in 1856, who gave \$70,000 in money and property for its support. Dr. Hasbrouck is Principal of the school, and J. Fletcher Street, A. M., is the resident Principal.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This institution is situate at Jamesburg, Middlesex county, and was authorized by an act of the Legislature passed April 6th, 1865. Juvenile criminals between the ages of eight and sixteen years are here cared for, and every influence tending to their reformation is brought to bear upon them. Numerous additions have been made to the original building, to which is attached a farm of 490 acres. The first pupils were received July 6th, 1867. There are over 200 pupils in the school at present.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This institution is located on the line of the Trenton Branch of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, in Ewing township, near the Trenton Lunatic Asylum, and

is located on a farm of about 79 acres of land. A substantial building was erected at a cost of \$23,334, and other improvements made, which brings the value of the place, with furniture, &c., up to \$37,740. Previous to the erection of the new building the school was at "Pine Grove," in the Sixth Ward of the city of Trenton. This place had been leased so as to afford room for persons sentenced under the act of April 4th, 1871. There are 35 inmates at present in the school.

N. J. SOLDIERS HOME AT NEWARK.

This institution, situated on Mount Pleasant, in the city of Newark, is desirably and eligibly located, and has the advantage of beautiful scenery and a healthy position. There are 23 acres of land connected with the buildings, and there is a good supply of pure soft water. Its organization was authorized by a joint resolution adopted and approved April 12th, 1862. The Home was opened July 4th, 1866. During the year 1877 680 men were cared for. Nine deaths occurred, all of which were from *Phthisis Pulmonalis*, and at the end of the year 387 remained in the institution.

The officers of the institution are: Surgeon and Commandant, Col. Alex. M. Dougherty; Superintendent, Major Charles A. Scott; Chaplain, Rev. Isaac Tuttle; Matron, Mrs. Charles A. Scott.

BIOGRAPHIES.

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

George Brinton McClellan, was born in Philadelphia, December 3d, 1826. His father was a distinguished physician, a graduate of Yale College, and founder of Jefferson College. His remoter ancestors were Scotch.

Entering West Point at the age of fifteen years and six months, he gained a reputation among his classmates for close application and intelligent study, rather than for brilliancy or showy talents. It was a surprise to everybody when the quiet, thoughtful, well-behaved student graduated second in general rank in the largest class that had ever left the Academy, and first in the class in engineering. This was in 1846, and he was breveted second lieutenant of engineers, and assigned to duty with a corps of sappers and miners, then forming to participate in the Mexican War. Lieutenant McClellan served with distinction during the continuance of the struggle, being frequently mentioned in the dispatches of his superior officers in the most complimentary terms, and at the close of the war gaining the brevet rank of captain. After the capture of the city of Mexico, McClellan did garrison duty in that city for a year, when he was stationed at West Point, where he first entered upon literary work, by preparing a manual of the bayonet exercise, which, being recommended to the War Department by General Scott, was made a part of the regular system of army instruction. From 1851 to 1855 Captain McClellan was employed in surveying and other important military duties in various parts of the United States and in the West Indies, and in the Spring of the latter year received the appointment of Captain in the First Cavalry Regiment, under Colonel Sumner. Immediately after receiving this appointment, he was sent to the seat of war in the Crimea,

as one of a commission of three appointed by the Government to observe the warlike operations in progress, to examine the military systems of Europe, and to report plans and suggestions for improving the organization and discipline of our own army. This commission remained abroad about a year, and after their return their report was published among the United States Documents.

In January, 1857, Captain McClellan resigned his commission in the army, having been fifteen years in service, and accepted the position of Chief Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad. He soon after became Vice-President of the road, and in May, 1860, he married Miss Ellen Marcy, daughter of General R. B. Marcy. In August of this year he resigned the Vice-Presidency of the Illinois Central Railroad to accept the Presidency of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, which post he held, residing in Cincinnati, until the war broke out between the North and South.

It is scarcely necessary to record in this brief sketch the services of McClellan in the great struggle which commenced April 12th, 1861, by the firing upon Fort Sumter. Called to Columbus by the Governor of Ohio, he was at once appointed to organize the numerous regiments forming in that State, being commissioned, under date of April 23d, 1861, Major General of the Ohio Volunteers. In the following month he took the field in Western Virginia, where he fought in a number of desperate encounters, being uniformly victorious; and, in the meantime, devoting his knowledge of military science and his experienced skill to the organization of the western army. He succeeded in clearing Western Virginia of the Confederates, for which he received the thanks of Congress. After the defeat at Bull Run, General McClellan was called to Washington, and placed in command of the troops stationed at the capital; and on the resignation of General Scott, in November, he was appointed General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States.

General McClellan's views of the art of war were formed upon a basis of knowledge and experience altogether too broad for him to commit the error of entering upon the coming struggle unprepared; and he therefore devoted himself at once to the organization and the improvement of the *morale* of his troops, dispirited after the painful misfortune of Bull Run. But the anxiety for

action on the part of the people at large, chafing under disaster and confident of the practicability of immediate success, added to other reasons coming from Washington, he was deposed in favor of General Pope.

Pope's accession to the command of the Army of the Potomac was followed by his utter routing and discomfiture at the second battle of Bull Run. Next, Lee invaded Maryland, and McClellan was sent for in hot haste to fight and win the battle of Antietam, and turn the tide of victory again in the direction of the Union armies.

On November 5th, 1862, General McClellan was superseded by General Burnside, who, according to established custom, was immediately thoroughly whipped in the battle of Fredericksburg.

After this time General McClellan took no part in the war. In August, 1864, he was nominated the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and received 1,800,000 of the popular vote, while Mr. Lincoln received 2,220,000.

General McClellan visited Europe in the latter part of 1864, and remained abroad until 1868, when he returned home. He was for some time in charge of the Department of Docks and Piers of the city of New York, and for the past nine years has made his home at Orange Mountain, in the State of New Jersey.

The Governor is now in the prime of physical and mental vigor. He is, by experience and natural aptitude, as well versed in the affairs of civil life as he has been in military science, and is making an able and judicious executive for the State. He resides in a beautiful house on State street, Trenton, during the winter, and in summer on the Orange Mountains.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

THEODORE F. RANDOLPH.

83
57
Senator Randolph is a lawyer by profession, and was born in New Brunswick, Middlesex county, N. J., June 24th, 1826. His family are of old Revolutionary stock,

dating back to the Randolphs of Roanoke, Virginia. His father, James F. Randolph, was for thirty-six years the publisher and editor of the *Fredonian*, a journal of the Whig party, published at New Brunswick. For eight years he represented his party in Congress. The Senator was liberally educated, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He was brought up in the Whig school of politics, and at an early age wrote for his father's paper. He cast his first vote in Mississippi, whither he had removed for a short time. In 1850 he took up his residence in Hudson county, where he remained for twelve years. He is married to a granddaughter of the late Chief Justice Marshall. When, in 1852, the Whig party suffered its famous defeat, Mr. Randolph allied himself with the Native American—or Know-Nothing—party, and took a prominent part in its proceedings, and in State politics generally.

During the struggle over the slavery question in 1860, he and other Know-Nothings formed a coalition with the Democratic party, by which he was elected to the House of Assembly from the First District of Hudson county, and was offered—but declined—the Speakership of that body.

In 1861 he presided as chairman over the Special Committee on the Peace Congress, and was one of those who inaugurated the measure for the relief of soldiers' families. In the same year he was elected to the State Senate, to fill an unexpired term, and the following year he was re-elected, and served until 1865. In 1867 he was elected president of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company. In the fall of 1868 he was elected Governor of New Jersey by a majority of 4618 votes over John I. Blair, the Republican nominee. On the expiration of his term, Mr. Randolph devoted himself to farming and mining. At his home at Morristown—where he has resided since 1862 (comprising ninety acres)—he pursued his agricultural tastes and fondness for stock-raising. In 1875 he was elected United States Senator, to succeed Hon. John P. Stockton, whose term expired in March of that year. His opponent was Hon. George M. Robeson.

JOHN RHODERIC MCPHERSON.

Senator McPherson was born at York, Livingston county, New York, on the 9th of May, 1833. He received a common school and academic education. Leaving the academy when eighteen years old, he engaged in farming and stock-raising, in which, by dint of hard work, he was moderately successful, until he became a resident of Jersey City in 1858. Here he entered largely into the live-stock trade, and very soon became one of the most prominent dealers. He invented, perfected and put into practice new and hitherto unknown devices and principles in the treatment of animal matter. He designed and put in operation in this country the great abattoir system in use in France, improving that system in many material ways. Senator McPherson was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City from 1864 to 1870, and for more than three years of that time he was president of the board. He established in that city the People's Gas-light Company, and was elected its president. He was also president of several savings banks. In 1871 he was elected to the New Jersey Senate by an unusually large majority, and served for three years with great credit to his city and State. He inaugurated many reforms in local and State government, and he received the thanks of the press and the people—irrespective of party—for so doing. In 1876 he was a Presidential elector, when the State went for Tilden by a very large majority. In 1877 he was elected a United States Senator, to succeed Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen. Removing to Jersey City when he was twenty-five years old, with nothing to assist him but his own resolution and clear understanding, he soon attracted public attention to his very progressive character. He accumulated wealth rapidly in the live-stock trade; and while it was not an uncommon occurrence for him to lose fifty or sixty thousand dollars in one sweep, he did not allow the loss to interfere with his plans, which he always carried out successfully. He planned his business as a general plans a battle, and, after making all proper allowances for contingent disasters, he steadily advanced to the accomplishment of the main object.

While a member of the State Senate, Mr. McPherson was noted for his readiness in debate, and his cogency

and terseness of style. His memory is wonderful, and he recollects everything he reads. He can recite from memory page after page of the best-known classic authors, either in statecraft, history, philosophy, poetry, or in the palpable and uncompounded science of our historic period—the period over which man's civilized existence extends. He is in every sense progressive, and has no inert reluctance to accept new ideas, whether clerical or secular.

His great abattoir project is now a national institution in its extent and importance, and one of the great industries of the country properly systematized. He planned the project from a poor French system, and he improved on his plan till he reached perfection, so far as that could be reached.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES.

First District—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester and Camden Counties.

GEORGE MAXWELL ROBESON.

(Republican, Camden.)

Mr. Robeson was born at Belvidere, Warren county, in the year 1829. At an early age he matriculated at Princeton College, and when under eighteen years of age graduated with distinguished honors. Subsequently he began the study of law, at Newark, in the office of Chief Justice Hornblower, and was in due time admitted to the bar. He is a son of William P. Robeson, a native of Philadelphia, who was an Associate Judge of the Philadelphia County Court. His maternal uncle, J. P. Maxwell, and his grandfather, George C. Maxwell, were members of Congress from New Jersey. Mr. Robeson commenced his professional duties at Newark, but subsequently removed to Jersey City. In 1855 Governor Newell appointed Mr. Robeson Prosecutor of the Pleas of Camden county, and he became a resident of Camden, holding the office of public prosecutor until 1860. Retiring from that office he became a law partner of Alden C.

Scovel, Esq., but in the year 1865, when Mr. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, then Attorney-General of New Jersey, was elected senator, he recommended Mr. Robeson to the vacant Attorney-Generalship, to which position Governor Ward appointed him. He was a member of the Sanitary Commission, and was from the first associated with the Union League of Philadelphia. In 1862 he was appointed by Governor Olden a Brigadier-General, and commanded a camp of volunteers at Woodbury, New Jersey, for the organization of troops. He was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Grant June 25th, 1869, and held that office until the 4th of March, 1877, when he retired with his colleagues in the cabinet of President Grant.

1878—Robeson, Rep., 14,924; Stratton, Dem., 6215; Grosscup, Gr'n'b'k, 9879. Plu., 5045.

Second District—Atlantic, Burlington, Mercer and Ocean Counties.

HEZEKIAH B. SMITH.

(Democrat and Greenback, Smithville, Burlington county.)

Mr. Smith was born at Bridgewater, Vermont, in the year 1816. He learned the trade of a worker in wood. At the age of nineteen he went into business for himself in Woodstock. Three years later he took a partner, who, he avers, involved him in bankruptcy. When he was thirty years of age he had paid off all the debts of the firm. Then he left Woodstock.

At this time Mr. Smith's capital consisted of a notion that in blinds with stationary slats, the slats, in order to secure greater firmness, ought to be held in mortises at either end, instead of being merely let into grooves. With this notion, and a machine of his own invention that would cut and clean out forty mortises per minute, he went to Woburn, near Boston, which was the centre of the Eastern blind-making trade. To his surprise, he ascertained that the manufacturers there claimed that their method was better than his.

There were at that time in Woburn five principal blind manufacturers, all of whom were obliged to give up the business within a year. The dealers in blinds in Boston

gave him a certificate that his invention had saved over \$30,000 annually to buyers, and the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association gave him a large gold medal, which is yet in his possession. Since then he has taken out over twenty patents.

A little more than thirteen years ago Mr. Smith went to a little manufacturing village two miles from Mount Holly, N. J. He liked it and bought it. That is to say, he bought the manufactory and the houses built about it for the residences of apprentices. It was then called Shreveville. He expended, it is averred, \$300,000 in improvements. He has a natural liking for iron, and 1200 tons of it have been used in the building of houses and in otherwise improving and ornamenting the real estate. He built a fine hall for the use of the operatives, and has employed and paid a band-master for eight years to teach the mechanics instrumental music. He rechristened the place Smithville, after himself.

After he removed to Smithville he married a maiden formerly from the neighborhood of Woodstock. She edits the Smithville *Mechanic*, a weekly journal of mechanics, science and literature.

Altogether, Mr. Smith estimates that he has invested \$500,000 in Smithville. He finds it hard just at present to keep 125 men employed in his manufactory for making wood-working machinery. If the times were good 800 men would be employed.

1878—Smith, D. & G., 14,610; Pugh, Rep., 13,699; Baker, Tem., 568.

Third District—Middlesex, Monmouth and Union Counties.

MILES ROSS.

(Democrat, New Brunswick.)

Mr. Ross was born at Raritan, New Jersey, in the year 1828. At an early age he removed with his father to New Brunswick, where he was educated, and subsequently engaged with his father in the vessel trade. He served as Chosen Freeholder of Middlesex county, and at one time filled the office of Mayor of New Brunswick. He was a member of Assembly for two years. He is

largely interested in the coal business. For a long time he was a leading bank director, a member of the Board of Street Commissioners, besides having held other local offices. In 1874 he was nominated for Congress, and was elected by over 2000 majority. He has been elected to a third term.

1878—Ross, Dem., 13,509; Clark, Rep., 13,176; Hope, Gr'n'b'k, 1843; Bradley, Temp., 73.

Fourth District—Hunterdon, Warren, Somerset and Sussex Counties.

ALVAH A. CLARK.

(Democrat, Somerville.)

Mr. Clark was born September 13th, 1840, at Lebanon, Hunterdon county, and is a lawyer by profession. He entered the law office of Hon. J. C. Rafferty in 1859, and remained there for two years. Subsequently he studied with Mr. I. N. Dilts, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1863. He opened an office in Germantown, and began practice, and after laboring for three years there he removed to Somerville, where he has since resided. He has been employed as an attorney by the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company, the Hamilton Land Improvement Company, and the Dime Savings Bank of Somerville. In 1876 he was elected to Congress by over 5000 majority.

1878—Clark, Dem., 11,449; Potts, Rep., 9852; Larison, Gr'n'b'k, 4111.

Fifth District—Bergen, Morris and Passaic Counties.

CHARLES H. VOORHIS.

(Republican, Hackensack and Jersey City.)

Mr. Voorhis was born in Spring Valley, Bergen county, N. J., March 13th, 1833, and is a lawyer by profession. He graduated at Rutgers College in July, 1853, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1856, and as counselor just three years later. He served as Law Judge for Bergen county, from September 11th, 1868, to April 1st, 1869.

1878—Voorhis, Rep., 10,893; Demarest, Dem., 10,089; Potter, Gr'n'b'k, 3268.

Sixth District—Essex County.

JOHN L. BLAKE.

(Republican, Orange.)

Mr. Blake was born at Boston, Mass., March 25th, 1831, and is son of Rev. J. L. Blake, D. D. He is a lawyer by profession. He came to Orange in 1846, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in June, 1852, and as counselor in 1855. He was a member of the House of Assembly in 1857. He has been counsel for the township and city of Orange since 1852. He has been president of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city of Orange ever since its foundation. He was a delegate from the Sixth District to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati in 1876.

1878—Blake, Rep., 14,771; Allbright, Dem., 12,832; Bliss, Gr'n'b'k, 2106.

Seventh District—Hudson County.

LEWIS A. BRIGHAM.

(Republican, Jersey City Heights and 200 Broadway, New York City.)

Mr. Brigham was born at New York Mills, Oneida county, N. Y., January 2d, 1831, and is a lawyer by profession. He graduated from Hamilton College, Oneida county, N. Y., in 1849; taught school in Monticello, Sullivan county, N. Y., 1850-1, and in Bergen, N. J., 1852-3. Studied law in N. Y. City, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. Settled in Bergen—now Jersey City—continuing the practice of law in New York. In 1865 was appointed member of Board of Education of the city of Bergen. In 1866-7-8 and 9 was elected Superintendent of Public Schools. In 1874 was appointed member of Board of Police Commissioners of Jersey City, and in 1876 was elected President of the Board, holding the office until resignation in October of that year. In November, 1876, was elected member of Assembly from Fifth District of Jersey City.

1878—Brigham, Rep., 13,199; Laverty, Dem. 11,234; Winant, Gr'n'b'k, 1424; Burr, Gr'n'b'k, 113.

MEMBERS

OF THE

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD LEGISLATURE

OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

WITH POST OFFICE ADDRESS AND EXPIRATION OF

TERM OF SENATORS.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

Senate.....John J. Gardner, R., 1881.....Atlantic City.
Assembly...James Jeffries, R.....Steelmanville.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Senate.....Cornelius S. Cooper, D., 1881.....Schraalenburgh.
Assembly...John A. Demarest, D.....River Edge.
 Southey S. Parramore, D.....Englewood.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Senate.....Caleb G. Ridgway, D., 1880.....Burlington.
Assembly...George Sykes, D.....Columbus.
 William R. Lippincott, D.....Bridgeboro'.
 Wm. Budd Deacon, R.....Mount Holly.
 John W. Haines, D.....Vincentown.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Senate.....William J. Sewell, R., 1882.....Camden.
Assembly...Edward Burrough, R.....Merchantville.
 Alonzo D. Nichols, R.....Camden.
 Richard N. Herring, R.....Chew's Landing.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

Senate.....Jonathan F. Leaming, R., 1880.....Cape May Ct. House
Assembly...Daniel Schellinger, R.....Fishing Creek.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Senate.....George S. Whiticar, R , 1881.....Fairton.
Assembly...Robert T. Ewing, R.....Greenwich
 Arthur T. Parsons, R.....Vineland.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Senate.....William H. Francis, R., 1882.....Newark.
Assembly...Harrison Van Duyn, R.....Newark.
 George S. Duryee, D.....Newark.
 Wm. H. Fiedler, D.....Newark.
 Thos. O'Conner, D.....Newark.
 Schuyler B. Jackson, R.....Newark.
 Peter J. Gray, D.....Newark.
 Charles A. Felch, D.....Newark.
 Edward W. Crane, R.....Caldwell.
 John Gill, R.....Orange.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	John F. Bodine, R., 1882.....	Williamstown.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	Caleb C. Pancoast, R.....	Woodbury.
	Lawrence Lock, R.....	Swedesboro'.

HUDSON COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	Rudolph F. Rabe, D., 1881.....	Hoboken.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	John Owen Rouse, R.....✓	Jersey City.
	Terence J. McDonald, D.....	Jersey City.
	Samuel W. Stilsing, R.....✓	Jersey City.
	Frank C. Fry, R.....✓	Jersey City.
	Henry Dusenbury, R.....✓	Jersey City.
	Gustavus Lillienthal, R.....✓	Jersey City.
	John H. Tangeman, R.....✓	Hoboken.
	Joseph Meeks, D.....✓	Guttenburg.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	James N. Pidcock, D., 1880.....	White House Station.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	Charles W. Godown, D.....	Lambertville.
	James N. Ramsey, D.....	Lebanon.

MERCER COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	Crowell Marsh, D., 1881.....	Princeton.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	William Roberts, R.....	Trenton.
	Eckford Moore, D.....	Trenton.
	John D. Rue, R.....	Dutch Neck.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	George C. Ludlow, D., 1880.....	New Brunswick.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	Isaac L. Martin, R.....	New Brunswick.
	Patrick Convery, D.....	Perth Amboy.
	Vincent W. Mount, D.....	Jamesburg.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	George C. Beekman, I. D., 1882.....	Freehold.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	Sherman B. Oviatt, R.....	Farmingdale.
	John D. Honce, D.....	Marlboro'.
	Arthur Wilson, D.....	Tinton Falls.

MORRIS COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	Augustus C. Canfield, D., 1881.....	Dover.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	Charles F. Axtell, R.....	Morristown.
	James H. Bruen, R.....	Rockaway.
	Holloway W. Hunt, D.....	Schooley's Mountain.

OCEAN COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	Ephraim P. Emson, D., 1881.....	Collier's Mills.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	Rufus Blodgett, D.....	Manchester.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	Garret A. Hobart, R., 1880.....	Paterson.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	George W. Conkling, R.....	Passaic.
	John O'Brien, D.....	Paterson.
	John H. Robinson, R.....	Paterson.

SALEM COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	Quinton Keasbey, R., 1882.....	Salem.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	Henry Barber, D.....	Pennsgrove.
	John T. Garwood, R.....	Salem.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	John G. Schenck, R., 1882.....	Neshanic.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	John Ringelmann, R.....	Somerville.
	J. Newton Voorhees, R.....	Middlebush.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	Francis M. Ward, D., 1880.....	Newton.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	Lewis J. Martin, D.....	Deckertown.

UNION COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	Benjamin A. Vail, R., 1882.....	Rahway.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	John T. Dunn, D.....	Elizabeth.
	George M. Stiles, R.....	Elizabeth.
	Philip H. Vernon, R.....	Summit.

WARREN COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	Peter Cramer, R., 1882.....	New Hampton.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	Silas W. De Witt, D.....	Phillipsburg.
	Coursen H. Albertson, D.....	Vienna.

SENATE—Republicans, 11; Democrats, 9; Independent Democrats, 1—21.
 ASSEMBLY—Republicans, 33; Democrats, 27—60.

SENATE.

RULES ADOPTED 1878.

President.

1. The President shall take the Chair at the time appointed, and a quorum being present the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected.

2. He shall not engage in any debate without leave of the Senate, except so far as shall be necessary for regulating the form of proceeding. (Rule 6.)

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. He shall, on all occasions, preserve the strictest order and decorum. (Rules 8, 43, 53.)

5. When two or more Senators shall rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall have the right to name a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day.

7. He shall decide every question of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and he may call for the sense of the Senate upon any question of order.

8. He shall cause all persons to be arrested or removed from the Senate Chamber who shall interrupt the proceedings of the Senate, or conduct themselves improperly in the lobby or gallery. (Rule 53.)

Quorum.

9. A majority of the members of the Senate, shall constitute a quorum; and whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at a regular meeting, and shall adjourn, the names of those present shall be entered on the journal.

10. Whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at any regular meeting, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent Senators.

Order of Business.

11. After the President has taken the Chair, the order of business shall be as follows :

- I. Prayer.
- II. Calling the Roll.
- III. Reading the Journal.
- IV. Presentation and reference of petitions and memorials.
- V. Reports of Committees.
 - 1. Standing Committees (in accordance with Rule 13.)
 - 2. Select Committees.
- VI. Unfinished business.
- VII. Introduction of bills.
- VIII. Senate bills on second reading.
- IX. Senate bills on third reading.
- X. Assembly bills on second reading.
- XI. Assembly bills on third reading.

Committees.

12. All Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. (Rule 34.)

13. The following Standing Committees, consisting of three members each, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, until otherwise ordered, with leave to report by bill or otherwise :

- A Committee on the Judiciary.
- A Committee on the Revision and Amendment of the laws.
- A Committee on Finance.
- A Committee on Corporations.
- A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
- A Committee on Railroads, Canals and Turnpikes.
- A Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies.
- A Committee on Education.
- A Committee on the Militia.
- A Committee on Agriculture
- A Committee on Miscellaneous Business.
- A Committee on Elections.
- A Committee on Claims and Pensions.
- A Committee on Unfinished Business.
- A Committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills and joint resolutions before they shall be put upon their third reading, and who shall report the same to the Senate, and the Secretary shall enter upon the journal that the same have been correctly engrossed.

Special Committees shall consist of three members, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

The several Joint Committees shall consist of three members each, and shall be also appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the House of Assembly.

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.

A Committee on the State Prison.

A Committee on the Lunatic Asylum.

A Committee on the Library.

A Committee on Public Buildings.

A Committee on Printing.

A Committee on Passed Bills.

A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

A Committee on Federal Relations.

A Committee on the Soldiers' Home.

A Committee on Reform School for Boys.

A Committee on Sinking Fund.

Bills and Joint Resolutions.

14. When a memorial or bill is referred to a committee, praying or providing for an act of incorporation, or for any other act, notice of the application for which is required by law to be previously advertised, the committee shall not have leave to report such bill unless satisfactory evidence has been presented to the committee that the application for such act has had a *bona fide* advertisement according to law; and all committees reporting such bills referred to them shall certify to the Senate that such proof has been presented and is deemed satisfactory.

15. The titles of all bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be entered on the journal.

16. When leave is asked to bring in a bill, its title shall be read for the information of the Senate, and if objected to it shall be laid over for one day; and all public bills and joint resolutions shall, after the first reading, be printed for the use of the Senate; but no other paper or document shall be printed without special order, except private bills, as provided by Rule 17.

17. No private bill shall be read a second time, unless printed copies thereof, procured by the applicants, shall be in the possession of the Senate.

18. All bills and special reports of committees shall be numbered by the Secretary as they are severally introduced and a list made of the same, and such bills and reports shall

be called up by the President for consideration in the order in which they are reported and stand upon the calendar, unless otherwise ordered; and the Secretary shall read from the said list or calendar, and not from the files of bills or reports.

19. No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been ordered to a second reading, after which it may be referred to a committee.

20. All bills may be made the order for a particular day, and public bills, when called for, shall have the preference of private bills; and when two or more bills shall be called for by Senators, they shall be taken up according to their seniority, reckoning from the date of their introduction. (Rule 56.)

21. The consent of a majority of the Senators present shall be sufficient to engross or re-engross any bill or joint resolution; but no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there shall be a majority of all the Senators personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of Senators voting on the final passage of any bill or joint resolution, shall be entered on the journal; and the like entry on any other question shall be made at the desire of any Senator.

22. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second or third; which readings shall be on three different days.

23. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or joint resolution originating in the Senate, shall be whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and no amendment shall be received at the third reading, unless by unanimous consent of the Senators present; but it shall be in order, before the final passage of any such bill or joint resolution, to move its recommitment; and should such recommitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill or resolution shall be again read a second time and considered, and the aforesaid question again put.

24. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand.

25. When a bill or joint resolution shall have been lost, and reconsidered and lost again, the same shall not again be reconsidered but by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

26. Bills and joint resolutions, when passed by the Senate, shall be signed by the President.

27. When a Senate bill or joint resolution shall have been

passed, the same shall be signed, taken to the House of Assembly, and its concurrence therein requested, without a motion for that purpose.

28. When a bill or resolution passed by the Senate shall be carried to the House of Assembly, all papers and documents relating thereto on the files of the Senate, shall be carried by the Secretary, with such bill or resolution, to the House of Assembly.

Motions and their Precedence.

29. When a motion shall be made, it shall be reduced to writing by the President or any Senator, and delivered to the Secretary at his table, and read before the same shall be debatable.

30. All motions entered on the journal of the Senate, shall be entered in the names of the Senators who make them.

31. If the question in debate contains several points, any Senator may have the same divided; but a motion to strike out and insert, or to commit with instructions, shall not be divided. (Rule 49.)

32. The rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

33. On filling blanks the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, the greatest number, and the most distant day.

34. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a Select Committee and to a Standing Committee, the question of reference to a Standing Committee shall be put first.

35. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received but—

1. To adjourn. (Rules 36, 37.)
2. To proceed to the consideration of Executive business.
3. To lay on the table. (Rules 37, 39.)
4. To postpone indefinitely. (Rule 39.)
5. To postpone to a certain day. (Rule 39.)
6. To commit. (Rule 39.)
7. To amend. (Rules 38, 39.)

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged. (Rule 39.)

36. The motion to adjourn, or to fix a day to which the Senate shall adjourn, shall always be in order except when

a vote is being taken, or while a Senator is addressing the Senate.

37. The motion to adjourn, to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, and to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

38. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be equivalent to its rejection.

39. When a motion shall have been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any Senator who voted on the prevailing side, to move a reconsideration thereof on the same or next succeeding day of actual session; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken, announcing their decision, shall have gone from the possession of the Senate, and they shall not pass from the possession of the Senate until the expiration of the time in which a reconsideration is permitted; and every motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes, except a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of a bill or joint resolution, which shall require the same majority as is necessary for their final passage.

Members.

40. The seats within the bar shall be reserved exclusively for the Senators, the officers of the Senate, and the reporters of the press, who may have seats assigned them.

41. No Senator shall speak in any debate without rising, nor more than three times on any subject of debate, unless he shall first obtain leave of the Senate.

42. Every Senator, in speaking, shall address the President, confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

43. Any Senator may change his vote before the decision of the question shall have been announced by the Chair.

44. No Senator shall have his vote recorded on any question, when the yeas and nays are called, unless he shall be present to answer to his name.

Messages.

45. All messages shall be sent to the House of Assembly by the Secretary, under the direction of the President, as a standing order, without a vote thereon.

46. Messages may be delivered at any stage of business except when a vote is being taken.

47. When a message shall be sent from the Governor or House of Assembly to the Senate, it shall be announced at the door by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Senate Bills in the House.

48. When an amendment made in the Senate to a bill from the House of Assembly shall be disagreed to by that House, and not adhered to by the Senate, the bill shall be considered as standing on a third reading.

49. An amendment of the House of Assembly to a Senate bill shall not be divisible.

50. In case of disagreement between the Senate and House of Assembly, the Senate may either *recede, insist and ask a conference or adhere*, and motions for such purposes shall take precedence in that order.

51. When a Senate bill shall be returned, amended by the House of Assembly, the sections of the bill so amended, together with the amendments, shall be read by the Secretary for a first reading, and be entitled to a second reading, without special motion, at which reading the proposed amendments shall be open to the action of the Senate. (Rule 50.) And if, at its third reading, upon the question being put by the President, "Will the Senate concur in the House amendment to Senate bill No. —?" a majority of the whole Senate should, by a vote of ayes and nays, to concur, the question shall then be upon ordering the bill to be re-engrossed. If so ordered, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Senate, to the end that it may be known to be correctly engrossed, and shall be then signed and certified as other bills.

Disorder.

52. In case of any disturbance in the gallery or lobby, the President shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

53. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the President.

54. No Senator, in speaking, shall mention a Senator then present by his name.

Special Orders.

55. When the hour shall have arrived for the consideration of a special order, the same shall be taken up, and the Senate shall proceed to consider it, unless it shall be postponed by the Senate.

56. The unfinished business in which the Senate shall have been engaged at the last preceding adjournment, shall have the preference in the special orders of the day. (Rule 20.)

Secret Session.

57. On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the President shall direct the Chamber to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut.

Rules.

58. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be suspended unless by the consent of two-thirds of the Senators elected, nor rescinded or amended but by the same number, and one day's notice shall be given of the motion for rescission or amendment.

Executive Session.

59. When nominations shall be made by the Governor to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, be referred to appropriate Committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

60. When acting on Executive business, the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Senators and Secretary.

61. All information or remarks concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the Governor to office, shall be kept a secret.

62. The Legislative and Executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept in separate and distinct books.

63. All nominations approved by the Senate, or otherwise definitely acted on, shall be transmitted by the Secretary to the Governor, with the determination of the Senate thereon, from day to day, as such proceedings may occur; but no further extract from the Executive journal shall be furnished, published, or otherwise communicated, except by special order of the Senate.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF STATE SENATORS.

Atlantic County.

JOHN J. GARDNER.

(Rep., Atlantic City.)

Senator Gardner was born October 17th, 1845, in Atlantic county, N. J., and since 1856 has resided in Atlantic City, except during his term of service in the army during the late war. He was elected Mayor of Atlantic City in 1868, '69, '70, '73 and '74—having declined the nomination in 1872 and 1875. In the latter year he was elected a member of the Common Council, and one of the Coroners of the county. He was elected Senator in 1877, over Doughty, Dem., by a majority of 98 votes. His term expires in 1881.

In the Legislature of 1878 he served on the following Senate Committees: Militia and Unfinished Business, and on the Joint Committee on Sinking Fund.

1877—Gardner, R., 1599; Doughty, D., 1456; Pressy, Ind., 45.

Bergen County.

CORNELIUS S. COOPER.

(Dem., Schraalenburgh.)

Senator Cooper was born at New Milford, Bergen county, November 30th, 1819, and removed to New York city in 1840, where he followed the occupation of cartman for thirteen years. In 1853 he engaged in coal business, with a partner, in the name of Cooper & Blauvelt. Was elected a councilman in the 21st Councilmanic District of the ninth ward of New York city, and served for three years. Removed to Schraalenburgh in 1857, where he has since resided, following the occupation of

a farmer. In 1870 he was appointed a commissioner of the Road Board of Hackensack township, and was elected secretary of that body—holding that office for five years. In 1874 he was elected president of the Protective Association, and holds that office at the present time. In 1875 was elected one of the Justices of the Peace of the county, and resigned when elected Senator in 1877, (by a majority of 186 over Howland, Rep.) His term expires in 1881.

In the Legislature of 1878 he was chairman of the Committees on Militia and Unfinished Business, and was a member of the Committee on Claims and Pensions, and also of the Joint Committees on Soldiers' Home, and Commerce and Navigation.

1877—Cooper, D., 3030; Howland, R., 2844.

Burlington County.

CALEB G. RIDGEWAY.

(Dem., Burlington City.)

Senator Ridgeway was born in Springfield township, Burlington county, N. J., April 4th, 1836, and is descended from one of the earliest settlers of the county. He was educated in Burlington. At fourteen he was apprenticed in the dry goods business, and subsequently removed to Philadelphia, where he was engaged in the importing business. He has served as a member of the Burlington City Council for ten years, two of which he was president of that body. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, and was re-elected in the following year. In 1876 he was elected State Senator, after an exciting and closely-contested canvass. His term expires in 1880.

In the Legislature of 1878 he was chairman of the Committees on Education and Fisheries, and a member of the Committees on Finance and Engrossed Bills. and was chairman of the Joint Committee on State Library.

1876—Ridgeway, D., 6466; Thorn, R., 6383.

Camden County.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL.

(Rep., Camden.)

Senator Sewell was born in Ireland in 1835. He came to this country at an early age. At the outbreak of the late war he was mustered into the United States service as captain in the Fifth New Jersey Regiment, August 28th, 1861, and participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, down to the battle of Spottsylvania, in May, 1864. In the battle of Chancellorsville, General Mott was disabled by a severe wound, and Sewell assumed charge of the brigade. At a critical point in the engagement he led it forward in a resistless charge and achieved one of the most magnificent successes of the war. He captured eight colors from the Confederates, and retook the regimental standard of a New York regiment. His services were scarcely less brilliant at Gettysburg and other important points. He was wounded twice, at Gettysburg and Chancellorsville. He was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, July, 1862, and Colonel three months later. In September, 1864, after recovering from illness, he became Colonel of the Thirty-Eighth Regiment and remained with it in the field until the close of the war.

He was made Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers, April 9th, 1866, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chancellorsville," and Major General at the close of the war, for meritorious services. When Joel Parker became Governor, General Sewell was appointed a member of his personal staff. During the recent railroad strikes he was sent by Governor Bedle to the most critical point in New Jersey, Phillipsburg, in command of the Provisional Brigade. He guarded his post so well that not a ripple of trouble occurred. This year he has commenced his third term in the Senate. He was President of that body during the session of 1876. He is Superintendent of the West Jersey R. R. Co., and takes a deep interest in railroad matters. In 1878 he served on the Senate Committees, "Railroads and Canals," and "Riparian Rights," also on the Joint Committees on "Treasurer's Accounts" and "Public Grounds and Buildings."

1878—Sewell, R., 5987; Ridgeway, D., 4624.

Cape May County.**JONATHAN F. LEAMING, A. M., M. D., D. D. S.**

(Rep., Cape May Court House.)

Senator Leaming was born in Cape May county, Sept. 7th, 1822. He married Miss Eliza Bennett, of Cape May county, February 22d, 1847. He practised medicine in Cape May county from 1846 to 1860, and ever since has practised dentistry in the same county. He was elected to the House of Assembly in 1860, 1861 and 1873, and Surrogate of Cape May county in 1868. He resigned the latter office on January 1st, 1877. He was elected to a second term in the Senate in 1876. During the session of 1878 he served on the Senate Committees, "Finance" and "Fisheries," also on the Joint Committee on "Commerce and Navigation."

1876—Leaming, R., 995; Edmunds, D., 912.

Cumberland County.**GEORGE S. WHITICAR.**

(Rep., Fairton.)

Senator Whiticar was born in Fairton, Cumberland county, July, 1822. He is a farmer by profession. He was elected to the House of Assembly in 1872 and 1873, and in 1877 to the State Senate. During the session of 1878 he was a member of the Senate Committees on "Miscellaneous Business" and "Unfinished Business."

1877—Whiticar, R., 2667; Stratton, D., 2378; Grosscup, G., 1824.

Essex County.**WILLIAM H. FRANCIS.**

(Rep., Newark.)

Senator Francis was born at South Norwalk, Connecticut, August 29th, 1839, and is a lawyer by profession. He received part of his education in Oberlin College,

Ohio. He studied law with Mr. Caleb S. Titsworth, at Newark, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1865. In 1870 he was admitted as counselor. He practised in Newark under the firm name of Titsworth, Francis & Marsh, until April, 1878, when the co-partnership was dissolved and Mr. Francis opened an office on his own account. From January, 1871, until January, 1875, he was City Counsel of Newark, and at the present time he is Chairman of the Essex County Republican Committee and of the Newark City Central Republican Committee. At one time he was Secretary to Mayor Peddie of Newark. He has taken an active part in politics since the year 1862.

1878—Francis, R., 14,352; Marsh, D., 12,908; Baxter, G., 1989.

Gloucester County.

JOHN FORMAN BODINE.

(Rep., Williamstown.)

Senator Bodine was born at Tuckerton, Burlington county, N. J., October 27th, 1821. He never attended school since he was eleven years of age, except for one term of three months. When quite young he worked in a glass factory and chopped wood in the forests until he was indentured to learn window-glass blowing. The signing of this indenture he holds to be one of the noblest acts of his life. He has lived in Monroe township for thirty-nine years. This township was originally in Camden county, but in 1871 it was annexed to Gloucester county. His ancestors have lived in New Jersey for over a century. He is now engaged in glass manufacture. A quarter of a century ago he served as Township Superintendent of Public Schools for three years, and five years later he served as Chosen Freeholder for a term of three years. He was elected to the House of Assembly, in 1865, from the third district of Camden county, and was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Gloucester county in 1873, and served a term of five years.

1878—Bodine, R., 2421; Lodge, D., 2130; McCallister, G., 955.

Hudson County.

RUDOLPH F. RABE.

(Dem., Hoboken.)

Senator Rabe was born in Germany, August 4th, 1841. He emigrated to the United States at an early age, and after settling in New York began the study of law. He graduated at the Columbia Law School, New York, and was admitted to the bar of that State in 1863. He was elected member of Assembly from Hoboken for four consecutive years, commencing in 1873. In 1877 he was chosen Speaker—the House standing thirty Democrats to thirty Republicans. In the session of 1878 he was chairman of the Senate Committee on "Judiciary," and a member of the committees on "Revision of Laws" and "Elections;" also a member of the Joint Committees on "Federal Relations" and the "Sinking Fund."

1877—Rabe, D., 14,563; Weart, R., 8995; Ransom, Pro., 32.

Hunterdon County.

JAMES NELSON PIDCOCK.

(Dem., White House Station.)

Senator Pidcock was born at Mechanicsville, Hunterdon county, February 8th, 1836, and is of English extraction. When about five years of age he removed with his parents to Lebanon, N. J., where he attended the public schools. He left school at the age of thirteen, and went to work with an engineering corps on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, and was engaged in the construction of this road until 1851, when he went South. In 1857 he returned home. He engaged in business as drover and stock dealer until 1861, when, the war breaking out and financial depression following, he lost all he had saved in more prosperous years, and had, literally, to commence business anew. In 1875 he entered into association with Mr. Philip S. Kase, under the firm name of Kase & Pidcock, and the present headquarters of the business is at the Central Stock Yards, Jersey City.

He is largely interested in real estate, owning hundreds of acres of valuable land in his native township.

In the session of 1878 he was chairman of the Senate Committee on "Municipal Corporations," and member of the committees on "Banks and Insurance" and "Engrossed Bills;" also was chairman of the Joint Committee on "Printing."

1876—Pidcock, D., 5497; Taylor, R., 3822.

Mercer County.

CROWELL MARSH.

(Dem., Princeton.)

Senator Marsh was born at Rahway, January 24th, 1828, at which place he continued to reside until 1851. He then removed to Connecticut, and, having revived the *Fairfield County Democrat*, did valiant work in the Pierce campaign. After a successful editorial career of two years, he returned to New Jersey. He came to Rahway in 1853, and took an active part in politics, being president of the "Buck & Brick" Association—Democratic. This was during the Buchanan campaign. In 1858 he removed to Princeton, and soon afterward established himself in the drug business. He was a member of the Board of Education for nine years. He served as Clerk of Mercer county for a term of five years, a member of the Board of Freeholders for one year, and held township and borough offices. In 1873 he established the Princeton Savings Bank. He has served for several years as a director of the Princeton National Bank.

In the session of 1878 Mr. Marsh was chairman of the Senate Committee on "Miscellaneous Business," and member of the committees on "Education" and "Fisheries;" also chairman of the Joint Committee on "Public Grounds and Buildings," and "Passed Bills," and member of the committee on "Treasurer's Accounts."

1877—Marsh, D., 5878; Bruere, R., 5756; Howell, Pro., 137.

Middlesex County.**GEORGE C. LUDLOW.**

(Dem., New Brunswick.)

Senator Ludlow was born in the year 1830, in Milford, Hunterdon county, and removed to New Brunswick, Middlesex county, five years afterwards. He is a grandson of the late General Benjamin Ludlow, of Long Hill, Morris county, a leading Democrat of his time. He graduated from Rutgers College in 1850, and then commenced the study of law with William H. Leupp, of New Brunswick. For some time he studied in the office of Robert Van Arsdale, of Newark. He was licensed by the Supreme Court in 1853, and commenced practice immediately afterwards in New Brunswick. He was a member of the Board of Freeholders of Middlesex county, and for a number of years President of the Board of Education of New Brunswick. He was never an aspirant for a high public office, but in 1876 his friends induced him to become a candidate for the State Senate in opposition to Mr. Levi D. Jarrard, who sought re-election. In 1878 he was elected President of the Senate.

1876—Ludlow, D., 5890; Jarrard, R., 5108.

Monmouth County.**GEORGE CRAWFORD BEEKMAN.**

(Dem., Freehold.)

Senator Beekman was born at Middletown, Monmouth county, July 2d, 1839. He belongs to the family of Beekmans who have resided for several generations in the county of Somerset, N. J. Henry Beekman, the first settler, died unmarried, about the year 1774. He left all his estate to the children of a deceased brother in New York; one of these nephews, Samuel, occupied the homestead on the Raritan. A son of the latter, Captain Samuel Beekman, as he was called, was well known in Somerset county, and respected as an upright man; he was an active member of the Harlingen Dutch Church, and served both as deacon and elder. He left four sons and four daughters. His third son, Jacob Ten Broeck Beekman, graduated at Union College, Schenectady, and

was prepared for the ministry at the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick. He was called to the Dutch Church at Holmdel, Monmouth county, New Jersey, where he preached eight or nine years. In 1833 he married Ann, daughter of George Crawford, of Middletown village in Monmouth county, and soon after removed to this village, and resided there until his death, April 23d, 1875. His son, George Crawford, (the Senator,) graduated at Princeton College in 1859, receiving in course the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He began the study of law at Freehold, N. J., with ex-Gov. Parker, and was licensed by the Supreme Court, at Trenton, in 1863, as attorney, and as counselor three years later. He began the practice of his profession at Freehold, where he has since remained. In politics he was a Douglass, or Union Democrat, and his first vote in 1860 was for the three Douglass electors on the fusion ticket, erasing the other electors. He was one of the principal Democratic speakers in Monmouth county during the Presidential campaigns of 1864, 1868, 1872, 1876, and was a delegate to the St. Louis Convention in 1876 which nominated Mr. Tilden for the Presidency.

The first law case of importance in which Mr. Beekman was engaged, was that of ex-Sheriff Samuel Conover against James Odikirk. This was a "horse case," and a hard and bitter fight against the horse fraternity, in what was then their citadel, Freehold, Monmouth county.

In 1869 Mr. Beekman was appointed Law Judge of the Monmouth County Courts, and held that office until 1872, when he became dissatisfied and resigned the office in order to resume the practice of his profession. The law, as it then stood, debarred him wholly from practice; since then it has been changed. Since 1872 Judge Beekman has been employed in nearly all the important jury cases tried at the Monmouth Court House.

A convention of Independent Democrats, held at the Court House, in Freehold, nominated Judge Beekman for the State Senate by acclamation. The convention, without knowing whether he would accept it or refuse, adjourned *sine die* immediately after nominations were made. The Republican convention, without the knowledge of Judge Beekman, endorsed this nomination and also adjourned. This occurred only three weeks before the election.

1878—Beekman, I. D., 5307; Patterson, D., 4729; Chattle, T., 182; Hendrickson, I., 347.

Morris County.**AUGUSTUS C. CANFIELD.**

(Dem., Dover.)

Senator Canfield was born at Ferromonte, Morris county, May 4th, 1842. He is a graduate of Princeton College, and a lawyer by profession, having studied in the office of ex-Attorney-General Vanatta. He is largely interested in mining business. Was elected to the House of Assembly in the years 1871, '72 and '73. In the session of 1878 he was chairman of the Senate Committee on "Revision of Laws," member of the committee on "Miscellaneous Corporations," chairman of the Joint Committee on "Commerce and Navigation," and member of the committees on "Lunatic Asylums" and "Industrial School for Girls."

1877—Canfield, D., 4428; Hillard, R., 4016.

Ocean County.**EPHRAIM P. EMSON.**

(Dem., Colliers' Mill.)

Senator Emson was born at Toms River, Ocean county, October 28th, 1829. He is a merchant, a farmer, a dealer in lumber, and is extensively engaged in the business of cranberry culture. He was twice Postmaster, and is now serving his twelfth year as Chosen Freeholder. He was member of Assembly in the session of 1862, and again in 1876. When about six years old he migrated with his father to Ohio, but returned to his native place ten years afterwards. He lived in Monmouth county until 1856, where he was Superintendent of Public Schools. Since that year he has resided in Ocean county.

In the session of 1878 Mr. Emson was chairman of the Senate Committee on "Claims and Pensions," member of the committee on "Militia," and chairman of the Joint Committee on "Soldiers' Home at Newark," and member of the committee on "Passed Bills."

1877—Emson, D., 1900; Gulick, R., 1361.

Passaic County.**GARRET A. HOBART.**

(Rep., Paterson.)

Senator Hobart was born at Long Branch, June 3d, 1844. His mother was a native of New Jersey, of Dutch descent, and his father was from New Hampshire, and of the same family with the late Bishop Hobart. Senator Hobart's education was in the district schools, and was finished at Rutgers College, where he graduated in 1863. He studied law with Mr. Socrates Tuttle, of Paterson, and was admitted as an attorney in 1866, and as counselor three years later. He began the practice of his profession at Paterson, in 1866. He was elected to the House of Assembly in 1872 and 1873, and was chosen Speaker the latter year. He is receiver for the New Jersey Midland Railroad Company, for the Paterson and Little Falls Horse Railroad, and for the Manhattan Bleaching and Dyeing Company. In 1872 he was counsel for the Passaic Board of Chosen Freeholders, at the same time being counsel for a number of banks and insurance companies. He also served, at one time, as city counsel of Paterson.

In the session of 1878 he was a member of the Senate Committee on "Revision of Laws," "Education," of the Joint Committee on "State Library" and "Industrial School for Girls."

1876—Hobart, R., 5912; Inglis, D., 5022.

Salem County.**QUINTON KEASBEY.**

(Rep., Salem.)

Senator Keasbey was born at Salem, in June, 1828. He is a farmer by occupation. For seven years he was a member of Common Council of his native city, and was a member of the House of Assembly in 1876, '77 and '78. He is chairman of the Executive Committee of the Salem County Agricultural Society, and for ten years he has been a director of the Building Association of Salem.

The farm on which he resides has been in the possession of the Keasbey family since 1726.

In the session of 1878, Mr. Keasbey was a member of the House committees on "Elections" and "Incidental Expenses," and of the Joint Committee on "Treasurer's Accounts."

1878—Keasbey, R., 2822; Grier, D., 2504; Dickerson, G., 335; Cooper, T., 310.

Somerset County.

JOHN G. SCHENCK.

(Rep., Neshanic.)

Senator Schenck was born at Neshanic, Somerset county, January 2d, 1823. He is a farmer by profession. He was member of Assembly in the years 1861, '62, '63, 1872, '73, '74. He is a director of the First National Bank of Somerville, and of the South Branch Railroad Company.

1878—Schenck, R., 2734; Doughty, D., 2472; Opie, G., 223.

Sussex County.

FRANCIS M. WARD.

(Dem., Newton.)

Senator Ward was born at Dover, Dutchess county, New York, November 26th, 1828. He is a millwright and mechanical engineer by profession. He received his rudimentary education at the Armenia Seminary in his native county, and subsequently attended an academical institution in Poughkeepsie. He learned the trade of a millwright at an early age, and in 1849 removed to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where he worked in that line of business on his own account. After remaining there some time he returned to New York. In 1855 he located in Sussex county, New Jersey, where he has resided ever since. He was elected member of Assembly from the first district of Sussex county in the years 1866-7, and for the whole county in the years 1873-4.

In the session of 1878 Senator Ward was chairman of

the Senate Committee on "Banks and Insurance," member of the committee on "Agricultural College and Agriculture," chairman of the committee on "Riparian Rights," and chairman of the Joint Committee on "Treasurer's Accounts," and member of the committees on "State Library" and "Reform School for Boys."

1876—Ward, D., 3246; Smith, I. D., 2144.

Union County.

BENJAMIN A. VAIL.

(Rep., Rahway.)

Senator Vail was born at Woodbridge township, Middlesex county, N. J., August 15th, 1844. He has been a member of the Rahway Common Council for two years, and was member of Assembly in the years 1876-7. He is a lawyer by profession.

1878—Vail, R., 4758; Martine, D., 4304; Whitney, G., 784.

Warren County.

PETER CRAMER,

(Rep., New Hampton.)

Senator Cramer was born near Germantown, Hunterdon county, N. J., February 10th, 1824. He is a merchant miller and dealer in grain. He has lived for over thirty years in Warren county. He was never an office-seeker, although he held several offices in Democratic townships. He is the first Republican Senator from Warren county.

1878—Cramer, R., 2572; Beatty, Dem., 2333; Davis, G., 1555; Pursell, I. D., 573.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

RULES ADOPTED 1878.

Of the Meeting of the House.

1. Any member or members less than a quorum may meet and adjourn the House from day to day, when necessary.

2. Every member shall attend in his place precisely at the hour to which the House was last adjourned; and in case of neglect, he shall be subject to a reprimand from the Chair, unless excused by the House; nor shall any member absent himself from the House for more than the space of a quarter of an hour without leave previously obtained.

3. In case a less number of members than a quorum shall be present after the arrival of the hour to which the House stood adjourned, they are hereby authorized to send their Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, with a warrant duly executed, for any and all absent members, as the majority of such as are present may agree, and at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be rendered as the House, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient. Immediately after the appointment of the Standing Committees, the members shall arrange among themselves their several seats appropriated to their counties; and in case of disagreement, the same shall be decided by lot.

Of the Duties of the Speaker.

4. He shall take the chair at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned, and immediately call the members to order; and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read, which may then be corrected by the House.

5. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in debate shall prevent personal reflections, and confine members to the question under discussion; but he shall not engage in any debate, nor propose his opinion on any question, without first calling on some member to occupy the chair. When two or more members rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House, when demanded by any four members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

7. All questions before the House shall be stated by the Speaker, and distinctly put in the following form, to wit: "As many as are in favor of (the question) will say aye;" and after the affirmative is expressed, "Those of a contrary opinion, no." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative; and in case of an equal division, the Speaker shall decide.

8. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

9. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by the order of the House shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk. If the Speaker be absent, a less number of members than a quorum may appoint a speaker *pro tempore*, who may sign any warrants, or perform any act requisite to bring in absent members.

10. He shall have a general direction of the Hall, and he may name a member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond a second adjournment.

Of the Order of Business.

11. After the reading of the journal, the business of the first meeting of each day shall be conducted in the following manner, to wit:

I. Letters, petitions and memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and disposed of.

II. Reports of Committees may be read.

III. Original resolutions may be offered and considered; items of unfinished business referred; motions to reconsider and to appoint additional members of Committees made; and leave of absence, leave to withdraw documents, and leave to introduce bills asked.

Leave for Bills and to Introduce Bills.

IV. Bills and joint resolutions on a third reading may be taken up.

V. The House shall then proceed in the order of the day, preference being always given to the unfinished business of the previous sitting; after which bills and joint resolutions

on a second reading shall be taken in their order; and the House, in its afternoon session, will proceed to business as though there had been no adjournment of its morning session, excepting that original resolutions, and leave to introduce bills of Committees, be the first business in the afternoon session; and shall, on demand of the majority, proceed with the order of the day.

12. The Clerk shall make a list of all public bills and joint resolutions. He shall keep a separate calendar of private bills. No bills for granting, continuing, altering, amending, or renewing a charter for any corporation, other than a municipal corporation, shall be placed on the calendar of public bills. All bills, public and private, shall be numbered according to the time of their introduction into the House. They shall be taken up and considered in the order of time in which they were reported, or ordered to a third reading, as appears by the calendar; and the calendar shall be proceeded in until all the bills thereon are called up before the commencement of the calendar anew.

13. All messages shall be sent from this House to the Senate by the Clerk.

Of Decorum and Debate.

14. When a member is about to speak in debate, or communicate any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the Speaker, confining himself to the question under debate, and avoiding personality.

15. If any member in debate transgress the rules of the House, the speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. The House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed without leave of the House, and if the case require it, he shall be liable to censure of the House.

16. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken, or other business

has intervened after the words spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken.

17. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, without leave of the House.

18. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the hall; nor in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall any one entertain private discourse; nor shall any one, while a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair.

19. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is particularly interested, nor in any case where he was not within the bar of the House when the question was put.

20. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the House for special reasons shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced; any member requesting to be excused from voting, may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

21. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made by the introducer, and, if called upon, he shall declare that it does not, in his opinion, contain any indecent or reproachful language, or any expressions of disrespect to the House, or any committee of the same.

22. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, at all times, not to allow any person to smoke in the Assembly Chamber.

On Motions.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

24. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk, when it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House and open to debate; but it may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

25. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received, but—

1. To adjourn.
2. A call of the House.
3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.

5. To postpone indefinitely.
6. To postpone to a day certain.
7. To go into a Committee of the Whole on the pending subject immediately.
8. To commit to a Committee of the Whole.
9. To commit to a Standing Committee.
10. To commit to a Select Committee.
11. To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are stated, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or joint resolution shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

27. A motion to adjourn shall be always in order, except when the House is voting, or while a member is addressing the House, or immediately after the question to adjourn has been negatived; that, and the motion to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that one being taken away from the rest may stand entire for the decision of the House; a motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

29. When any motion shall be made and seconded, the same shall, at the request of any two members, be entered on the Journal of the House.

30. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing party to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same day or on the next day of actual session of the House thereafter; all motions may be reconsidered, by a majority of the members present; but bills, to be reconsidered, must have the same majority that would be necessary to pass them; and such vote, on motion to reconsider, shall be by taking the yeas and nays.

31. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall first be taken on the largest sum, or greatest number, and remotest day.

32. The yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House, when moved for and seconded by five members, and in taking the yeas and nays the names of the members, including the Speaker, shall be called alphabetically.

33. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be, if decided affirmatively, to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any, then upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question; if decided in the negative, to leave the main question and amendments, if any, under debate for the residue of the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

34. After the Clerk has commenced calling the yeas and nays on any question, no motion shall be received until a decision shall have been announced by the Chair.

Of Committees.

35. The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, until otherwise ordered:

- A Committee of Ways and Means;
- A Committee on the Judiciary;
- A Committee on Agriculture and Agricultural College;
- A Committee on Education;
- A Committee on Elections;
- A Committee on Engrossed Bills;
- A Committee on Municipal Corporations;
- A Committee on Militia;
- A Committee on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions;
- A Committee on Corporations;
- A Committee on Banks and Insurance;
- A Committee on Unfinished Business;
- A Committee on Incidental Expenses;
- A Committee on Stationery;
- A Committee on Riparian Rights;
- A Committee on Revision of Laws;
- A Committee on Fisheries;
- A Committee on Railroads and Canals;
- A Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects;

Which several committees shall consist of five members each.

Joint Committees.

The following Joint Committees, of five members each, shall also be appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the Senate:

- A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts ;
- A Committee on the State Prison ;
- A Committee on Public Printing ;
- A Committee on the Library ;
- A Committee on the Lunatic Asylums ;
- A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings ;
- A Committee on Commerce and Navigation ;
- A Committee on Passed Bills ;
- A Committee on Federal Relations ;
- A Committee on Sinking Fund ;
- A Committee on Soldiers' Home at Newark ;
- A Committee on Reform School for Boys ;
- A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.

36. The several Standing Committees of the House shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

37. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House, without special leave.

38. All committees appointed at the first sitting shall continue to act during every subsequent sitting of the same Legislature, or until they have reported on the business committed to them, or have been discharged.

Of the Committee of the Whole House.

39. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

40. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed, as far as practicable, in Committee of the Whole, except that any member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, but shall not speak a second time until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken ; nor shall a motion for the previous question be made therein.

41. All amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall be noted by the Clerk, but need not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the chair, unless required by the House.

On Bills and Joint Resolutions.

42. All bills and joint resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, or on the report of a committee, and the

member offering the same shall indorse his name on them, that the committee may confer with him should they so desire.

43. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three separate readings in the House previous to its passage, but no bill or joint resolution shall be read twice on the same day, without special order of the House.

44. All bills and joint resolutions, after the first reading, shall be referred to appropriate committees; and when reported, printed for the use of the members.

45. All bills and joint resolutions may be made the order of a particular day, on which day they shall be taken up in preference to others on the calendar; and the calendar of private bills shall not be taken up until the calendar of public bills shall have been gone through with.

46. All bills and joint resolutions, previous to their final passage by the House, all petitions, motions and reports, may be committed at the pleasure of the House.

47. All bills and joint resolutions ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand, and no amendment by way of rider shall be received to any bill or joint resolution on its third reading.

48. On a motion to strike out any item in the incidental bill, the question to be submitted to the House shall be, "Shall the item be retained in the bill?" and a majority of all the members of the House shall be necessary to adopt the same.

49. After the introduction of any private bill, the applicants for said bill shall, at their own expense, furnish the usual number of copies for the use of the members, unless the printing thereof be dispensed with by a special order of the House.

50. On the question of the final passage of all bills and joint resolutions, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House.

51. Whenever a bill or resolution that has passed the House shall be carried to the Senate, all papers and documents relating thereto, on the files of the House, shall be carried with such bill or resolution to the Senate.

Of Rules.

52. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of the majority of the whole number of members of the House.

53. When an Assembly bill is returned amended by the Senate, the report thereof by the Secretary of the Senate shall be taken as the first reading, and the same be entitled to a second reading, without a motion for that purpose; after its second reading, the question shall be: "Shall the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. — have a third reading?" If ordered to a third reading, the amendments shall be read, but these readings shall be on different days; the question shall then be: "Will the House of Assembly concur in the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. —?" upon which question the votes shall be by ayes and nays. If concurred in by a majority of the whole House, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported upon by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Assembly, to the end that it may be known to be correctly engrossed, and then signed and certified as other bills.

54. Cushing's Manual shall in all cases, when not in conflict with the rules adopted by the House, be considered and held as standard authority.

55. No person shall be allowed on the floor of the House during its sessions, except State officers and members and officers of the Senate, unless by written permission of the Speaker.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

BIOGRAPHIES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ONE
HUNDRED AND THIRD SESSION.

Atlantic County.

JAMES JEFFRIES.

(Rep., Steelmanville.)

The district embraces the entire county. Mr. Jeffries is a farmer and oyster dealer by occupation, and was born in Steelmanville, Atlantic county, N. J., on August 11th, 1818, and followed the sea until the year 1871, when he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was elected to the Legislature last fall by a plurality vote.

1878—Jeffries, R., 1386; Quinn, D., 1370; Anderson, G., 214.

Bergen County.

First District.

JOHN A. DEMAREST.

(Dem., River Edge.)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of Lodi, New Barbadoes, Midland, Ridgefield, Saddle River and Union.

Mr. Demarest was born at Kinderkannack, Midland township, Bergen county, N. J., April 6th, 1838, and is Superintendent of Public Instruction of Bergen county. Was a school teacher from 1862 to 1867, and for seven years was confidential clerk in a large clothing establishment in New York city. In 1863, was elected Clerk of New Barbadoes township, holding that position for four years. In 1869, was elected Assessor of the same

township for one year, and on November 4th, 1875, commenced the duties of County Superintendent; was unanimously re-appointed, on June 26th, 1878, by the State Board of Education, the appointment being immediately confirmed by the Board of Chosen Freeholders.

1878—Demarest, D., 1615; Gillham, R., 1250; Brinkerhoff, G., 58.

Second District.

SOUTHEY S. PARRAMORE.

(Dem., Englewood.)

The Second Legislative District comprises the townships of Englewood, Franklin, Harrington, Hohokus, Palisade, Ridgewood and Washington.

Mr. Parramore was born in Accomac county, Va., July 2d, 1832, and is a manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, having been for thirty years in the mercantile business. Was a member of the Township Committee of Englewood township, and was elected a member of the Legislature in 1877, over Smith, R., by a majority of 332; and was re-elected last fall by a plurality of 263. In the Legislature of 1878, he served on the following Joint Committees: State Prison, and Industrial School for Girls, and on the House Committee on Fisheries.

1878—Parramore, D., 1901; Pullis, R., 1519; Achenbach, G., 119.

Burlington County.

First District.

GEORGE SYKES.

(Dem., Columbus.)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of Bordentown, Chesterfield, Florence, Mansfield, New Hanover and Springfield.

Mr. Sykes was born in Springfield township, Burlington county, N. J., in the year 1802, and is a practical conveyancer and surveyor. He has filled many offices in the county, and was for two terms elected a member of Congress, in 1843 and 1845. He is the oldest member

of the Legislature, and, notwithstanding his years, is active in the public service. He was a member of the 102d Legislature, being elected over Patterson, R., by 59 majority.

In the Legislature of 1878, he was a member of the House Committee on Ways and Means, and of the Joint Committee on State Prison.

1878—Sykes, D., 1451; Townsend, R., 1218; Thompson, G., 400; Yerkes, P., 153.

Second District.

WILLIAM R. LIPPENCOTT.

(Dem., Cinnaminson.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Beverly City, and the townships of Beverly, Burlington, Cinnaminson and Willingboro'.

Mr. Lippencott was born in Cinnaminson, April 1st, 1830, and is a farmer by occupation. Was Chosen Freeholder of Burlington county from 1870 to 1873.

1878—Lippencott, D., 1477; Marter, R., 1349.

Third District.

WILLIAM BUDD DEACON.

(Rep., Mount Holly.)

The Third Legislative District comprises the townships of Evesham, Chester, Lumberton, Mount Laurel, Northampton and Medford.

Mr. Deacon was born near Rancocas, Burlington county, N. J., November 19th, 1837. He studied law with Hon. John C. Ten Eyck, and was admitted to the bar at the June Term of the Supreme Court, 1859. In 1861, he was elected Clerk of the Board of Freeholders of Burlington county, and held that office until 1866. He was Deputy U. S. Marshal, under his father, from 1861 until 1868, when his father died. He was appointed to serve for the balance of his father's term, which expired in May, 1869. He was U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue from 1866 to 1869. In March, 1871, he accepted a position in the State Treasurer's office, which he held until 1875, when he resigned. In August, 1875, he was elected a member of the Board of School Trustees

of Mount Holly. He is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Mount Holly. In 1877 he was elected a member of the 102d Legislature over Cronk, D., by 18 majority.

In the Legislature of 1878, he served on the following House Committees: Education, Joint Committee on State Library, and took an active part in the State Prison investigation.

1878—Deacon, R., 1859; Lloyd, G., 621, Woodington, T., 63.

Fourth District.

JOHN WOOLSTON HAINES.

(Dem., Vincentown.)

The Fourth Legislative District comprises the townships of Bass River, Little Egg Harbor, Pemberton, Randolph, Southampton, Shamong, Washington, Woodland and Westhampton.

Mr. Haines was born one and a half miles from Vincentown, in Southampton township, Burlington county, N. J., March 8th, 1839, and is a produce dealer by occupation. He was formerly a farmer, and occupied the office of Assessor of Southampton township in 1865, Collector of the same township in the years 1866, '67, '68, and was a member of the Township Committee for the years 1875, '76, '77 and '78.

1878—Haines, D., 1312; Doron, G., 1111.

Camden County.

First District.

EDWARD BURROUGH,

(Rep., Merchantville.)

The First Legislative District comprises the 1st, 2d and 8th Wards of Camden City, Centre (1st Dist.), Delaware, Haddon, Merchantville and Stockton townships.

Mr. Burrough is a farmer, and was born on the farm where he now resides, September 5th, 1843. He is a member of the fifth generation who have been in posses-

sion of that farm in continuous succession, and from reliable data is of the same family of Burroughs that Edward Burrough, the eminent minister of the Society of Friends (contemporary with George Fox) came from. Mr. Burrough, however, is not a member of that Society. He was Assistant U. S. Marshal in the census of 1870, and is Clerk of the township of Delaware, having held that position, without opposition, since March 13th, 1867. Mr. Burrough was elected by a majority of 1481.

1878—Burrough, R., 2794; Fort, D., 1313.

Second District.

ALONZO D. NICHOLS.

(Rep., Camden.)

The Second Legislative District comprises the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Wards of Camden City.

Mr. Nichols was born in Crowleyville, Burlington county, N. J., August 16th, 1844, and is a druggist by profession. He is a self-educated man, and was a seaman (merchant service) for seven years. He served during the late war, having enlisted in Company G, 4th N. J. Vols., as a private, and was mustered out of the service as Captain of Company B, of the same regiment. He was a member of the Camden Common Council for three years, 1866, '67 and '68. Was elected a member of the 102d Legislature, over the Democratic, Independent and Prohibition candidates, by a majority of 36.

In the Legislature of 1878, he served on the House Committee on Agriculture and Agricultural College, and Joint Committee on Lunatic Asylums.

1878—Nichols, R., 2300; Johnson, D., 1656; Ireton, I., 308.

Third District.

RICHARD N. HERRING.

(Rep., Chews Landing.)

The Third Legislative District comprises Centre, 2d dist., Gloucester City, Gloucester township, Waterford and Winslow.

Mr. Herring is a wheelwright by trade, and was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 6th, 1836. He served during the late war, having enlisted as a private in Company I,

Tenth Regiment, September 24th, 1861. After two years' service as such, he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, Company I, Tenth Regiment, September —, 1863, and was promoted First Lieutenant, Co. G, in October same year; after which he served during the remainder of the war as Ordnance Officer on General Couch's staff. He was wounded at Carrsville, Va., in May, 1863. He has occupied several positions, having been School Director for six years, and a member of the Legislature from the Third District of Camden county in the years 1875 and 1876. Was an Inspector of the Department of Admission at the Centennial Exposition in 1876.

1878—Herring, R., 1240; Ryder, D. and G., 1165.

Cape May County.

DANIEL SCHELLENGER.

(Rep., Fishing Creek.)

The district embraces the whole county, composed of Cape May Point, Cape May City, Dennis, Middle, Lower, and Upper townships.

Mr. Schellenger is a plasterer by trade, and formerly was a storekeeper at Cape May City. He has been a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders from Lower township for four terms, and is a member at the present time. He was elected to the Legislature over Greenback and Independent Republican candidates, by a majority of 528.

1878—Schellenger, R., 804; Townsend, G., 151; Cresse, I. R., 125.

Cumberland County.

First District.

ROBERT P. EWING.

(Rep., Greenwich.)

The First Legislative District comprises Bridgeton, Commercial, Fairfield, Downe, Greenwich, Hopewell, and Stoe Creek.

Mr. Ewing is a physician and surgeon, and was born

at Greenwich, December 6th, 1843, where he now resides. He was the Treasurer of the township of Greenwich for two years, and served for three years in the First Regiment New Jersey Cavalry during the war.

1878—Ewing, R., 1638; Weaver, D., 986; Danzenbaker, G., 1027.

Second District:

ARTHUR T. PARSONS.

(Rep., Vineland.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Deerfield, Landis, Maurice River, and Millville.

Mr. Parsons is a fruit farmer, and was born at Rockport, Mass., February 10th, 1840. He had formerly been engaged in the express business. He was connected with the Legislature of his native State in the sessions of 1869, '70; was Chosen Freeholder of Landis township in the years 1877, '78. During the late war he was an officer in the United States Navy, and was promoted to the rank of Ensign by Admiral Farragut during the engagement at Port Hudson, and again by Admiral Porter during the engagement at Fort Fisher, to the rank of Master, and given the command of a steamer.

1878—Parsons, R., 1118; Longhorn, D., 1101; Hibbard, G., 976.

Essex County.

First District.

HARRISON VAN DUYNE.

(Rep., Newark.)

The First Legislative District comprises Newark: First Ward—1st, 2d and 3d Districts; Second Ward—1st District; Eighth Ward—1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Districts.

Mr. Van Duyne is a civil engineer and surveyor by profession, and was born in Morris county, December 25th, 1845. He was a member of the Newark Board of Education in the years 1871, '72.

1878—Van Duyne, R., 1964; Patterson, R., 1199; Seaman, G., 242.

Second District.

GEORGE S. DURYEE.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Newark : Fourth Ward—1st and 2d Districts ; Fifth Ward—1st and 2d Districts ; Twelfth Ward—1st District.

Mr. Duryee is a lawyer by profession, and was born in Newark, N. J., in July, 1850. He is a graduate of Rutgers College, Class of 1872. He spent a year completing his studies in Europe, and on his return to this country commenced the study of law in the office of Messrs. McCarter & Keen, in Newark, and in due time obtained the degrees of attorney and counselor-at-law. He was elected a member of the 102d session of the Legislature from the fourth district of Essex county, over Independent and Republican candidates, by a majority of 85 votes. In the Legislature of 1878, he served on the following committees: Judiciary, Banks and Insurance (chairman), and Joint Committee on Soldiers' Children's Home.

1878—Duryee, D., 1840 ; Carlisle, R., 1732 ; Scull, G., 70.

Third District.

WILLAM H. F. FIEDLER.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Third Legislative District comprises Newark : Sixth Ward—1st, 2d and 4th Districts ; Thirteenth Ward—1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Districts.

Mr. Fiedler is in the hat and cap business in Newark. He was born in New York City, August 25th, 1847. At the age of fifteen years he was apprenticed to learn the hat finishing trade, and on reaching his majority engaged as clerk in a hat store, occupying that position for four years, when he commenced business for himself, in which he has been quite successful. He was elected Alderman from the Sixth Ward of Newark, by a large majority, and strongly opposed the reduction of the pay of the firemen and police officers, advocating instead a reduction of the officers who were in receipt of large salaries. He was elected a member of the 102d Legislature, and

introduced a bill, which was passed, prohibiting the manufacture of hats in the State Prison; he also introduced a similar bill respecting boots and shoes, which was defeated in the Senate by one vote. Last fall he was re-elected to the Board of Aldermen, and, against his wish, was re-nominated for the Assembly, to which he was elected by a majority of thirty-eight votes, over both Republican and Greenback candidates. In the Legislature of 1878, he served on the following committees: Education, Riparian Rights, and Joint Committee on Soldiers' Home at Newark.

1878—Fiedler, D., 1840; Holzworth, R., 1732; Coleman, G., 70.

Fourth District.

THOMAS O'CONNER.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Fourth Legislative District comprises Newark: Second Ward, 2d and 3d Districts; Seventh Ward, 1st and 2d Districts.

Mr. O'Conner was born in England, March 12th, 1833, and is engaged in the liquor business at Newark. Formerly he followed the occupation of a carpenter. He enlisted as a private in the 27th New Jersey Regiment, in September, 1862, and was promoted to color-sergeant in line of battle at Fredericksburg. Afterwards he recruited a company for the 33d Regiment, and went out as Captain of Company F. At the fall of Atlanta, he was promoted to the rank of Major, and he served honorably and heroically until the war ended.

1878—O'Conner, D., 997; Mellick, R., 891; Devine, Jr., G., 199.

Fifth District.

SCHUYLER B. JACKSON.

(Rep., Newark.)

The Fifth Legislative District comprises Newark: Third Ward, 1st and 2d Districts; Sixth Ward, 3d District; Ninth Ward, 1st and 2d Districts; Thirteenth Ward, 5th and 6th Districts; Fourteenth Ward, 1st District.

Mr. Jackson is an attorney and counselor-at-law,

Master and Examiner in Chancery, and one of the Supreme Court Commissioners of New Jersey. He was born in Newark, June 16th, 1849, and was educated at the Newark Academy, and Phillips' Academy at Andover, Mass. He graduated from Yale College, and took a course at the Berlin University, Prussia, and Columbia College Law School. In 1872 and 1873, he made an extended tour of Europe. He was also Professor of Commercial Law at the Newark Business College, is a member of the Newark Board of Trade and of the Yale Alumni Association. He was a member of the 102d Legislature for the Seventh District of Essex county, having been elected over Lyon, D., by a majority of 1201 votes.

In the Legislature of 1878, he served on the following committees: Judiciary and Riparian Rights.

1878—Jackson, R., 2592; Dodd, D., 1083; McWhood, G., 188.

Sixth District.

PETER J. GRAY.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Sixth Legislative District comprises Newark: Tenth Ward, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Districts: Twelfth Ward, 2d and 3d Districts.

Mr. Gray was born in New York City, and is about thirty-seven years of age. He is engaged in the real estate business at Newark. When quite a boy, he came to Newark with his father, and after receiving a primary education in the public and private schools, he entered a Catholic College at Wilmington, Del., where he graduated. He returned to Newark, and subsequently went into the real estate business with his father in New York. At his father's death he inherited considerable property, and established himself in the real estate business at Newark. He is a member of the Newark City Central Democratic Committee.

1878—Gray, D., 1646; Smith, R., 1323; Westerfield, G., 239.

Seventh District.

CHARLES A. FELCH.

(Dem. and Gr., Newark.)

The Seventh Legislative District comprises Newark: Seventh Ward, 3d District; Eighth Ward, 5th District;

Eleventh Ward, 1st and 2d Districts; Fifteenth Ward, 1st and 2d Districts.

Mr. Felch is a dealer in boots and shoes, on Broad street, Newark, and was born at Madison, Morris county, N. J., October 6th, 1840.

1878—Felch, D. and G., 1330; Sutphen, R., 1291.

Eighth District.

EDWARD W. CRANE.

(Rep., Caldwell.)

The Eighth Legislative District comprises Bloomfield, Montclair, Caldwell, East Orange, Belleville and Franklin townships.

Mr. Crane was born in 1843, at the place where he now resides, and is connected with the oldest families of Essex county. He was for a number of years in the agricultural hardware and seed business, at Newark, as a member of the firm of C. G. Crane & Co. He is now a farmer, and is largely interested in cranberry cultivation, being proprietor of several plantations in Ocean county. He is also interested in the manufacture of paperware, at Caldwell, and other business enterprises. He was a member of the last Legislature. He is a member of the State Board of Agriculture, Vice-President of the Fruit Growers' Trade Company of New Jersey, and was one of the originators of the New Jersey Cranberry Growers' Association. He has taken an active part in adopting standard measures and opening a foreign market for New Jersey fruit.

In the Legislature of 1878, he served on the following Joint Committees: Sinking Fund and Reform School for Boys.

1878—Crane, R., 2387; Nash, D., 1109; Haight, G., 673.

Ninth District.

JOHN GILL.

(Rep., Orange.)

The Ninth Legislative District comprises Clinton, Livingston, Millburn, Orange and South Orange.

Mr. Gill was born at Walpole, Mass., November 28th, 1835, and is engaged in the business of fur hat forming.

He has followed the occupation of hat manufacturing. He has been a School Commissioner, having been appointed by common council, in 1874, to fill a vacancy. In 1875, he was elected to fill an unexpired term of one year, and in 1876 he was elected for three years. Formerly, in Massachusetts, he was associated with his father and brother in the hat manufacturing business. In 1872, he formed a co-partnership with his brother, when they established themselves at Orange in the hat forming business.

1878—Gill, R., 1907; Spottiswoode, D., 1796; Seaman, G., 176.

Gloucester County.

First District.

CALEB C. PANCOAST.

(Rep., Woodbury.)

The First Legislative District comprises Deptford, Greenwich, Mantua, Monroe, Washington, West Deptford, and Woodbury.

Mr. Pancoast is a farmer, and was born near Moorestown, Burlington county, N. J., on April 16th, 1843. He moved to his present residence in 1865. He was a member of the Gloucester City Board of Freeholders in the years 1871, '72, '73, '74, and was also Treasurer of the County Alms House. In 1866 he was elected to the Assembly by a majority of 191, and in the following year over Wilkins, Democrat, by 226 votes. In the Legislature of 1878, he served on the following committees: Education and Stationery, and Joint Committee on State Prison.

1878—Pancoast, R., 1402; Turner, D., 1110; Wyne, G., 247.

Second District.

LAWRENCE LOCKE.

(Rep., Swedesboro.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Clayton, Franklin, Glassboro, Harrison, Logan and Woolwich.

Mr. Locke was born in Gloucester City, N. J., April

8th, 1820, and is a farmer by occupation. He has been a member of the Town Committee for three years, a School Director, and Surveyor of the Highways. He was nominated for the Legislature last fall, and elected over both Democratic and Greenback candidates.

1878—Locke, R., 1202; Sparks, D., 691; Fair, G., 869.

Hudson County.

First District.

JOHN OWEN ROUSE.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The First Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. Rouse is a manufacturer of crockery and china-ware, and was born in Derby, England, on August 14th, 1818. He has always been a potter, and has never held any public office. He is a member of the firm of Rouse & Turner, whose pottery occupies an entire block in Jersey City. He has been engaged in business in his district for the past thirty years.

1878—Rouse, R., 1540; Steele, D., 1412; Douglass, G., 177.

Second District.

TERRANCE JOSEPH McDONALD.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Second Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. McDonald is a merchant, and was born in New York City, February 26th, 1844. He is a self-made man, and was formerly a builder by occupation. At the breaking out of the late war, Mr. McDonald enlisted as a private in Company D, Sixty-second Regiment, New York Volunteers, on April 25th, 1861, and after serving two years, he was promoted on May 22d, 1863, to a Second Lieutenantcy in Company F, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Reg't N. Y. Vols., and was made First Lieutenant of the same company August 22d, 1863, and Captain December 21st, 1865. He was severely wounded at

the storming of Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 9th, 1865, and was mustered out of the service May 13th, 1865. He was a member of the Jersey City Board of Education in the years 1874, '75, '76, and was elected a member of the 102d Legislature, over an Independent Democrat and a Republican candidate. In the Legislature of 1878, he served on the Joint Committees on Public Grounds and Buildings, and on the House Committee on Stationery.

1878—McDonald, D., 960; Warner, R., 850; O'Brien, G., 672.

Third District.

SAMUEL W. STILSING.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Third Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. Stilsing was born in Jersey City, October 8th, 1843, and spent about fifteen years in the butchering business, but owing to ill health was compelled to retire. He has twice been elected one of the Justices of the Peace of Hudson county; served as one of the Jersey City Fire Commissioners for four years, being appointed in 1873, and re-appointed in 1876; was three times elected president of the Board; was elected a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, but did not serve; has also held several minor offices. He has, on several occasions, declined the nomination for member of Assembly, but finally, last fall, was prevailed upon to accept, and was elected over an Independent Republican and Democratic and Greenback candidates.

1878—Stilsing, R., 1611; Schroder, D., 1251; Billington, I. R., 224; Tichenor, G., 195.

Fourth District.

FRANK C. FRY.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Fourth Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. Fry is a commission merchant, doing business in New York City. He was born in New York City, July 16th, 1845, and commenced the study of medicine and

surgery, but relinquished it before graduation, and entered upon mercantile pursuits. He was declared elected a member of the Board of Aldermen, but declined, believing that his opponent was elected. There were two sets of tickets, one printed "Harry Powell" and the other "Henry J. Powell," both intended for the same man. He refused to serve, notwithstanding the action of the canvassers. He did not wish the nomination for Assembly, but was prevailed upon to accept it after much persuasion.

1878—Fry, R., 1613; McDermott, R., 1445; Jacob, G., 169.

Fifth District.

HENRY DUSENBERY.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Fifth Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. Dusenbery is a merchant and a member of the firm of Dusenbery Bros., West street, New York City. He was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., April 21st, 1828. He attended school at New Hampton until fifteen years of age, and then entered upon mercantile pursuits as a clerk. He opened a store on his own account at Imlaysdale, Warren county, in 1854; removed to New York City, serving as a clerk with Young, Bonnell & Sutphen, until 1856, when the firm was dissolved, and he became a partner. On May 1st, 1869, this firm was dissolved, and taking a brother into partnership, the firm name was changed to Dusenbery Bros. Mr. Dusenbery is President of the Central Savings Bank of Jersey City, a Director of the Bergen Library Association, and a member of the New York Produce Exchange. He was elected to the 102d Legislature by a majority of 161, over Haines, D.

In the Legislature of 1878, he served upon the Committee on Elections, and Joint Committee on Printing.

1878—Dusenbery, R., 1714; Aldridge, D., 1042; Lockwood, G., 160.

Sixth District.

GUSTAVUS A. LILLIENDAHL.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Sixth Legislative District comprises Bayonne and a part of Jersey City.

Mr. Lilliendahl was born in New York City, December 15th, 1829, and is a pyrotechnist by occupation. In his eighteenth year he went to California, and worked in the gold mines for about thirteen months. At the outbreak of the war he was one of the first to step forward in defence of the Union, and before the termination of his enlistment was recalled by the Secretary of War to render important aid in the Secret Service, which had the effect of saving vast sums of money and property to the Government. At the termination of the war, he engaged largely in the manufacture of pyrotechnics, which business he is still engaged in. He was elected to the Legislature by 700 majority over both Democratic and Greenback candidates.

1878—Lilliendahl, R., 2659; Vreeland, D., 1653; Cox, G., 306.

Seventh District.

JOHN H. TANGEMAN.

(Rep., Hoboken.)

The Seventh Legislative District comprises the city of Hoboken.

Mr. Tangeman was born in Germany, May 5th, 1840, and is a produce dealer by occupation. He was elected a School Trustee of the First Ward of Hoboken, last year, and has been an election officer of the same ward.

1878—Tangeman, R., 1389; Crane, D., 1260; O'Reilly, G., 385.

Eighth District.

JOSEPH MEEKS.

(Dem., North Bergen.)

The Eighth Legislative District comprises the townships of North Bergen, Harrison, Kearny, Weehawken,

West Hoboken, Town of Union, West New York and Guttenburg.

Mr. Meeks was born in the city of New York in 1838. He is a lawyer by profession. He graduated from Columbia College, in the city of New York, in 1856; from the law school, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass, in 1858, and was admitted to the Bar of New York in 1859.

1878—Meeks, D., 1780; Wellman, R., 1094; Greenfield, G., 398.

Hunterdon County.

First District.

CHARLES W. GODOWN.

(Dem., Lambertville.)

The First Legislative District comprises Delaware, East Amwell, Lambertville, Kingwood, Raritan, Readington and West Amwell.

Mr. Godown was born in Delaware township, Hunterdon county, N. J., in 1824, and is a carriage manufacturer. He has filled several minor offices in the township of Delaware, to the satisfaction of his constituents. He received the Democratic nomination for the Assembly last fall, and was elected over the Republican and Greenback candidates by a majority of 29.

1878—Godown, D., 2059; Lequear, R., 1555; Fisher, G., 470.

Second District.

JAMES M. RAMSEY.

(Dem., Lebanon.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Alexandria, Bethlehem, Clinton (borough and township), Franklin, Frenchtown, High Bridge, Lebanon (East and West Districts), Tewksbury and Union.

Mr. Ramsey was born in Lebanon, in Clinton township, Hunterdon county, N. J., and is about 59 years of age. He is a farmer by occupation, and is also a stock dealer. He is one of the directors of the Clinton Bank, and has held that position since its organization, now

nearly twenty years. He has been a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hunterdon county for two terms, and is chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee. He was elected over Hoffman, R., and Shrope, G., by a plurality vote.

1878—Ramsey, D., 1760; Hoffman, R., 1383; Shrope, G., 716.

Mercer County.

First District.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

(Rep., Trenton.)

The First Legislative District comprises Ewing, Hope-well, Princeton and Lawrence townships, and the 7th ward of the city of Trenton.

Mr. Roberts was born at Bordentown, May 14th, 1840. He is a member of the firm of Fell & Roberts, brick manufacturers, near Trenton, and has long been engaged in this business. Their yards are among the most extensive ones in the vicinity of the State Capital. Mr. Roberts was elected a member of the Common Council of Trenton, and served for three years, 1874-77. He was elected over the Democratic, Greenback and Prohibition candidates by a plurality of 199.

1878—Roberts, R., 2012; Hendrickson, D., 1813; Wright, G., 154; Bunn, T., 72.

Second District.

ECKFORD MOORE.

(Dem., Trenton.)

The Second Legislative District comprises the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th wards of the City of Trenton.

Mr. Moore is engaged in mercantile pursuits, and is connected with one of the most extensive pottery interests in the State. He was born in the district he represents, (Trenton,) October 29th, 1848, and received his education at the State Model School, and the Philadelphia Polytechnic Institute. Moore's Pottery, with which he is connected, is situate in Millham, near Trenton, and has been

pronounced by potters and others to be one of the most complete in the world. Mr. Moore was elected to the 102d Legislature by a majority of 397 votes and was re-elected last fall. In the Legislature of 1878, he served on the following committees: Banks and Insurance, Joint Committee on State Library, (chairman,) and Printing.

1878—Moore, D., 2179; Tyler, R., 1907; Hall, G., 238; Furry, T., 173.

Third District.

JOHN D. RUE.

(Rep., Dutch Neck.)

The Third Legislative District comprises Chambersburg, Hamilton, East Windsor, Washington, and West Windsor.

Mr. Rue is a farmer and dealer in agricultural implements, and was born at Dutch Neck, West Windsor township, in the district he represents, on July 26th, 1833. He is Treasurer of the West Windsor Mutual Fire Insurance Association; represented his township for two years in the Mercer County Board of Chosen Freeholders, has been a member of the Town Committee, and a Judge of Election for ten years. He was a member of the 102d Legislature, having been elected over Powers, D., and Hunt, T., by 174 majority. He was re-elected last year by a majority, over the Democratic candidate, of 462. In the Legislature of 1878, he served on the following committees: Miscellaneous Business, and Joint Committee on State Prison.

1878—Rue, R., 1525; Asay, D., 1063.

Middlesex County.

First District.

ISAAC L. MARTIN.

(Rep., New Brunswick.)

The First Legislative District comprises the City of New Brunswick, (six wards).

Mr. Martin is a retired merchant, and was born in New

Brunswick, N. J., January 11th, 1829. He is a Director of the National Bank of New Jersey, having held that position since its organization, and has been for years a Director of the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company. Heretofore his attention has been mainly given to business, but since his retirement he has devoted himself to public matters in connection with benevolent institutions and public improvement. He was a member of the 102d Legislature, having been elected over Waldron, D., and Johnson, I. In the Legislature of 1878, he served on the following committees: Municipal Corporations, and Ways and Means.

1878—Martin, R., 1917; Cogswell, R., 1468; Lenhart, G., 200.

Second District.

PATRICK CONVERY.

(Dem., Perth Amboy.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Perth Amboy, Piscataway, Raritan, and Woodbridge.

Mr. Convery is engaged in the grocery, ship chandlery and coal business, and was born in Ireland in 1843. He was Sergeant-at-Arms of the Middlesex County Courts for three years, was Collector of Perth Amboy for seven consecutive years, from 1865, and was also a member of the Board of Aldermen for a portion of an unexpired term, and was re-elected for the succeeding full term of three years. He was elected to the 102d Legislature, by a majority of 28, over Dayton, the Republican candidate. In the Legislature of 1878, he served on the following committees: Railroads and Canals, Joint Committee on Treasurer's Accounts, and Commerce and Navigation.

1878—Convery, D., 1298; Andrews, R., 1244; McElroy, G., 196.

Third District.

VINCENT W. MOUNT.

(Dem., Jamesburg.)

The Third Legislative District comprises Cranbury, East Brunswick, Madison, Monroe, North Brunswick, Sayreville, South Amboy and South Brunswick.

Mr. Mount is a steamboat captain by occupation, and now keeps a temperance hotel at Jamesburg. He

was born in Middlesex county, N. J., in 1816. He is a member of the Board of Freeholders of Middlesex county, and Collector of the township of Monroe. At the outbreak of the war, he raised Company K, Fifth New Jersey Volunteers, being mustered into the service as captain of that company, on August 29th, 1861. He served with that company, and as a Provost Marshal, until his resignation, on June 6th, 1862. He was elected a member of the 102d Legislature by a majority of 70 over Howell, the Republican candidate.

In the Legislature of 1878, he served on the following committees: Militia, Claims and Pensions, and Joint Committee on Soldiers' Children's Home.

1878—Mount, D., 1966; Fisher, Jr., R., 1548; McDowell, G., 159.

Monmouth County.

First District.

SHERMAN B. OVIATT.

(Rep., Farmingdale.)

The First Legislative District comprises Freehold, Howell, Manalapan, Millstone and Upper Freehold.

Mr. Oviatt was born at Richfield, Summit county, Ohio, January 28th, 1845; educated in public schools; came to New Jersey in 1865. and settled in Burlington county; removed to Farmingdale, Monmouth county, (where he has since resided,) in 1867. Engaged in the making and planting of cranberry bogs, on contract, and taught school in the winter months. Subsequently, he took and executed contracts for grading on the Farmingdale and New Egypt and other railroads in his neighborhood. When the new summer resorts on the Monmouth coast were commenced, he took contracts for grading the grounds. In 1877, he was appointed superintendent of the works of the Sea-Girt and Spring Lake Land and Improvement Companies, which position he still holds. He is a man of untiring energy, and great decision of character. He is known throughout his section for his integrity in business, and this trait in his character has given him a great popularity among the

laboring classes, with whom, in his line of business, he has been brought directly in contact.

1878—Oviatt, R., 1747; Ely, D., 1642; Applegate, I., 45.

Second District.

JOHN D. HONCE.

(Dem., Marlboro'.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Atlantic, Eatontown, Marlboro', Ocean and Wall.

Mr. Honce is a farmer and teacher, and was born at Marlboro', June 4th, 1834. He is descended from Dutch stock, his great-grandfather having come from Holland, and settled at Marlton, where the family has since resided. Mr. Honce is very fond of field sports, and spends much of his leisure time with dog and gun. He was Superintendent of Schools of Marlboro' for six years, and until the office was abolished, and has been Collector for Marlboro' township for the last nine years. He was elected by a majority of 1587 over White, R.

1878—Honce, D., 2099; White, R., 512.

Third District.

ARTHUR WILSON.

(Dem., Tinton Falls.)

The Third Legislative District comprises Holmdel, Matawan, Middletown, Raritan and Shrewsbury.

Mr. Wilson is a farmer, and is extensively engaged in fruit distilling. He was born at Red Bank, Monmouth county, in 1833. He is District Clerk and School Trustee, having held the position for twenty-two years, and was twice a member of the Town Committee. He is a Director of the Shrewsbury Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and for eight years has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Tinton Falls Turnpike Company. He has also held various positions of trust, and for some time was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was elected to the 102d Legislature, over Crawford, R., by a majority of 272. In the Legislature of 1878, he served on the following committees: Revision of Laws, Incidental Expenses, and Joint Committee on Treasurer's Accounts.

1878—Wilson, D., 1945; Walsh, R., 1413; Cooper, I., 97.

Morris County.

First District.

CHARLES F. AXTELL.

(Rep., Morristown.)

The First Legislative District comprises Chatham, Chester, Mendham, Morris, and Passaic.

Mr. Axtell is a lawyer by profession, and was born at Morristown, N. J., May 26th, 1845. He learned the trade of printer, with A. A. Vance, Esq., of the *Jerseyman*, Morristown, studied law, and was admitted by the Supreme Court to practice as an attorney-at-law at the June term, 1877. He was elected over Doremus, D., and Griswold, G., by a majority of 44.

1878—Axtell, R., 1631; Doremus, D., 1476; Griswold, G., 111.

Second District.

JAMES HARVEY BRUEN.

(Rep., Rockaway.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Boonton, Hanover, Montville, Pequannock, and Rockaway.

Mr. Bruen is a retired merchant. He was born at Madison, Morris county, N. J., May 25th, 1823. He was always in the stove and general hardware business until recently, when he retired in favor of his son. He has served several times on the Township Committee of Rockwell township, and in other similar positions of trust. He was elected to the Assembly over Coghlan, D., by 636 majority.

1878—Bruen, R., 1617; Coghlan, D., 981.

Third District.

HOLLOWAY WHITFIELD HUNT.

(Dem., Schooley's Mountain.)

The Third Legislative District comprises Jefferson, Mount Olive, Randolph, Roxbury, and Washington.

Mr. Hunt is a lawyer by profession, and was born at Schooley's Mountain, N. J., June 21st, 1840. His father

and grandfather were both Presbyterian clergymen, and graduates of Princeton College. After completing his studies, Mr. Hunt read law with Hon. Theodore Little, of Morristown, for a year, then entered the Law Department of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and graduated from thence in 1862; finishing his legal studies with Hon. Joseph P. Bradley; he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1863. Mr. Hunt was Superintendent of Public Schools in Washington township, Morris county, from the spring of 1865 until the appointment of County Superintendent. He was elected to the Legislature last fall by a majority of 609 over the Republican candidate. 1878.—Hunt, D., 1138; Smith, R., 529.

Ocean County.

RUFUS BLODGETT.

(Dem., Manchester.)

The District comprises the whole county.

Mr. Blodgett is Superintendent of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, and was born in Dorchester, New Hampshire, November 9th, 1834. He was elected a member of the 102d Legislature, over Van Hise, Rep., by a majority of 352. In the Legislature of 1878, he served upon the following committees: Ways and Means, Railroads and Canals, and Joint Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.

1878.—Blodgett, D., 1484; Crammer, R., 1182; Stokes, G., 268.

Passaic County.

First District.

GEORGE W. CONKLING.

(Rep., Passaic.)

The First Legislative District comprises Acquackanock, Passaic, and City of Paterson:—Third District, 4th ward, and 5th and 8th wards.

Mr. Conkling was born at Jersey City, New Jersey,

July 19th, 1829, and is an architect by profession. He was formerly a builder and carpenter. He formerly resided in Bergen county, and was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of that county from the township of Lodi, for three years, 1863, '64, '65. On removing to Passaic, he was elected to the Common Council from the 2d ward, in 1869, '70. He was also elected to the Board of Freeholders of Passaic county from the 2d ward of the City of Passaic, last spring, and consequently holds that office at the present time. Last fall he was elected to the Assembly, over Kennell, D., by a majority of 394.

1878—Conkling, R., 1824; Kennell, D., 1430.

Second District.

JOHN O'BRIEN.

(Dem., Paterson.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Little Falls, and City of Paterson; 2d ward, 2d District, and 6th and 7th wards.

Mr. O'Brien is a moulder by occupation, and was born in Paterson, N. J., in 1837. He was a member of the Legislature in 1871, and was elected and served as one of the Aldermen of the City of Paterson for four years. He was a member of the 102d Legislature, having been elected over Farrar, R., and Allee, I., by a majority of 45. He was re-elected last fall, having a plurality vote. In the Legislature of 1878, he served on the following committees: Corporations, Incidental Expenses, (chairman,) Engrossed Bills, (chairman,) and Joint Committee on Soldiers' Home of Newark.

1878—O'Brien, D., 942; Moorehead, R., 894; Ryerson, G., 201.

Third District.

JOHN HIRAM ROBINSON.

(Rep., Paterson.)

The Third Legislative District comprises City of Paterson: 1st ward; 2d District, 2d ward; 3d and 4th wards; Manchester, Pompton, Wayne and West Milford.

Mr. Robinson is a clergyman. He was born near

Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, on March 2d, 1825. He entered the Wesleyan ministry when in his twenty-third year, and came to this country in the year 1852. In August of that year he settled in Paterson as pastor of a Methodist church, and he still retains the same pastorate. Mr. Robinson was the president of a committee of five, appointed at a public meeting to secure the reduction of the hours of labor in the mills and factories of Paterson to ten hours instead of twelve or fourteen. The labors of the committee were successful. He was also president of another popular committee—that which combatted the coal combination when it advanced the price of coal to \$14 per ton; and brought \$10,000 worth of coal to Paterson, furnishing it to the people at more reasonable rates. In 1873 he was president of the relief committee that did so much in alleviating the distress of hundreds of families during the panic of that year. He was also chaplain of the 25th regiment New Jersey volunteers during the war, and was mustered out of service with the regiment. He occupied the position of Commissioner of Education in Paterson for two years, and is a director of the Paterson Savings Institution, and of one of the Paterson horse railroad companies. He was a member of the 102d Legislature, and was re-elected last fall by a very largely increased majority. In the Legislature of 1878 he served on the following committees: Unfinished Business, and Joint Committees on Passed Bills and Industrial School for Girls.

1878—Robinson, R., 2275; George, D., 1617.

Salem County.

First District.

HENRY BARBER.

(Dem., Pennsgrove.)

The First District comprises Lower Penns Neck, Pilesgrove, Pittsgrove, Upper Penns Neck and Upper Pittsgrove.

Mr. Barber is a lumber, coal and lime merchant, and was born in Salem county July 12th, 1820. He had formerly been a farmer, but turned his attention to mer-

cantile pursuits. He is a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders for the township of Upper Penns Neck, and has occupied that position from the year 1868, inclusive. He was elected to the present Legislature over three other candidates.

1878—Barber, D., 1353; Cochran, R., 1072; Atkinson, G., 192; Woolman, T., 271.

Second District.

JOHN T. GARWOOD.

(Rep., Salem.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Elsinboro', Lower Alloways Creek, Mannington, Salem and Upper Alloways Creek.

Mr. Garwood is a merchant, and was born at Woodbury, Gloucester county, N. J., January 17th, 1834. He was twice elected Chosen Freeholder for Salem City, and was also City Treasurer of Salem. During the war, in 1862, he served as a captain in the Nine Months' Volunteers, and subsequently was appointed by the U. S. Senate to the office of Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, and at the close of the war was brevetted Major of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious service. He was nominated for the Assembly last fall, and was elected over the Democratic, Greenback and Prohibition candidates, by a majority of 187.

1878—Garwood, R., 1617; Springer, D., 1170; Randall, G., 162; Davidson, T., 98.

Somerset County.

First District.

JOHN RINGLEMAN.

(Rep., Somerville.)

The First Legislative District comprises Bedminster, Bernards, Bridgewater, North Plainfield, and Warren.

Mr. Ringleman is a merchant tailor by occupation, and was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 14th, 1833. He has held numerous offices in his town, having been Com-

missioner of Appeals for several years. He was a member of the 102d Legislature, having been elected over Todd, D., by 286 majority. He was renominated last fall, and elected over both Democratic and Greenback candidates by a majority of 605 votes. In the Legislature of 1878, he served on the following committees: Engrossed Bills, and Joint Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.

1878—Ringleman, R., 1843; Arrowsmith, D., 1021; Blase, G., 217.

Second District.

J. NEWTON VOORHEES.

(Rep., Middlebush.)

The Second Legislative District comprises Branchburg, Franklin, Hillsboro' and Montgomery.

Mr. Voorhees is a teacher by profession, and was born at Hillsboro', Somerset county, January 19th, 1836. He was a member of the last Legislature, having been elected by a majority of 339 votes. In the Legislature of 1878, he served on the following committees: Railroads and Canals, and Joint Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.

1878—Voorhees, R., 1349; Polhemus, D., 863; Smith, G., 80.

Sussex County.

LEWIS J. MARTIN.

(Dem., Deckertown.)

The Legislative District embraces the whole county.

Mr. Martin is a lawyer by profession, and was born near Deckertown, Sussex county, N. J., February 22d, 1844. He was Chief Clerk in the County Clerk's Office of Sussex county during his father's (James J. Martin's) term, until his decease, in January, 1869, when he was appointed by the Governor and commissioned as Clerk to serve the unexpired term of his father, which terminated in the fall of the same year.

1878—Martin, D., 2361; Bailey, R., 1069; Iliff, G., 1577.

Union County.

First District.

JOHN T. DUNN.

(Dem., Elizabeth.)

The First Legislative District comprises the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 8th wards of the City of Elizabeth.

Mr. Dunn was born in Tipperary County, Ireland, in 1838, having come to this country when but a child, and from that time until the present he has had to depend entirely upon his own resources. He worked on a farm, and went as a cabin boy on a vessel trading between Philadelphia and the West Indies. After two years he quit the sea, and obtained work as a bobbin boy in a factory at Gloucester, N. J., where an older brother resided. At this time he had no education whatever, and seeing the necessity thereof, without going to school, but through volunteer teachers, he acquired a fair English education. When twenty-one years of age, he went to Connecticut and took an active part in the Douglas canvass. He commenced the study of law, and was sick for three years at the commencement of the war. He went to the front, and through the good offices of General Hooker and others went into business and made money, but lost it in the real estate business in Washington, at the close of the war. After several reverses in business, at different places, he settled down again in Elizabeth in the painting business. He has been an active Democrat all his life, was a war Democrat, was elected Alderman of the City of Elizabeth by 59 majority, and last fall, notwithstanding a determined opposition, was elected over both Republican and Greenback candidates by a majority of 346 votes.

1878—Dunn, D., 1770; Tucker, R., 1080; Crane, G., 344.

Second District.

GEORGE M. STILES.

(Rep., Elizabeth.)

The Second Legislative District comprises the 5th, 6th and 7th wards of the city of Elizabeth, Cranford, Linden, Springfield and Union.

Mr. Stiles is a farmer, and was born in Union township, Union county, N. J., March 23d, 1845. He was educated in the Elizabeth schools, and for a short time was a clerk in a grocery store at Montclair, N. J., but owing to the failure of his father's health, he relinquished that position and returned to agricultural pursuits. He has been a Trustee and Clerk of the Board of Education of Union township for the past eight years. Was Inspector of Election during the years 1874, '75 and '76, and is a Deacon of the Second Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth.

He was a member of the 102d Legislature, and served on the following committees: Municipal Corporations, and Joint Committees on Printing and Soldiers' Children's Home.

1878—Stiles, R., 1716; Fulkerson, D., 1041; Neefus, G., 142.

Third District.

PHILIP HARWOOD VERNON.

(Rep., Summit.)

The Third Legislative District comprises Clark, Fanwood, New Providence, Plainfield, Rahway, Summit and Westfield.

Mr. Vernon is a lawyer by profession, and was born in Utica, N. Y., March 31st, 1834. He graduated at the University of the City of New York, in 1853, and was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor-at-law by the Supreme Court of New York in 1855. He resides at Summit, N. J., and has his office at 169 Broadway, New York City. He was elected to the Assembly, over the Democratic and Greenback candidates, by a majority of 171.

1878—Vernon, R., 1938; Prentis, D., 1327; Wood, G., 440.

Warren County.

First District.

SILAS W. DEWITT.

(Dem., Phillipsburg.)

The First Legislative District comprises Franklin, Greenwich, Harmony, Phillipsburg and Washington.

Mr. DeWitt is a lawyer by profession, and was born at Phillipsburg, where he now resides, in the year 1846. He graduated from Lafayette College, Pa., in the class of 1869, and studied law in the office of J. F. Dumont, Esq., at Phillipsburg, N. J. He was admitted to practice law in Pennsylvania in 1871, and in New Jersey in 1873. He has been elected a member of the Legislature for three years, and last year served on the following committees: Judiciary (chairman), Revision of Laws, and Joint Committee on Passed Bills.

1878—DeWitt, D., 1409; Comstock, R. and T., 461; Carpenter, G., 1273.

Second District.

COURSEN H. ALBERTSON.

(Dem., Vienna)

The Second Legislative District comprises Allamuchy, Belvidere, Blairstown, Hackettstown, Hardwick, Hope, Independence, Knowlton, Mansfield, Frelinghuysen, Oxford and Pahaquarry.

Mr. Albertson is a teacher by profession, and was born at Independence, Warren county, March 26th, 1833. Was formerly a merchant; has given considerable study and attention to law, and has been engaged in general public business. He has been a Justice of the Peace, and has held various township offices.

1878—Albertson, D., 1700; Cook, R. and T., 1277; Hildebrant, G., 954.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SENATE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House and dissented from in the other, if either House shall request a conference and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committee shall, at a convenient hour to be agreed on by their respective chairmen, meet in conference, and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

2. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

3. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be sent to the House in which the same shall have passed.

4. Each House in which any bill or resolution shall have passed shall transmit therewith to the other House all papers and documents relating to the same.

5. When a message shall be sent from either House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it is sent.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be delivered by the Clerk of the Assembly, or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in one House or the other, to a Joint Committee on Passed Bills, of two from each House, appointed as a Standing Committee for that purpose, and shall be presented by said committee to the Governor for his approbation, it being first endorsed on the back of the bill, certifying in which House the same originated, which endorsement shall be signed by the secretary or clerk, as the case may be, of the House in which the same did originate, and shall be entered on the Journal of each House. The said committee shall report on the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall also be carefully entered on the Journal of each House.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—George B. McClellan, term expires January 18th, 1881.

Private Secretary to the Governor—John A. Hall.

Secretary of State—Henry C. Kelsey.

Assistant Secretary of State—Joseph D. Hall.

Treasurer—George M. Wright.

Comptroller—Robert F. Stockton.

Attorney General—John P. Stockton.

Adjutant General—William S. Stryker.

Assistant Adjutant General—S. Meredith Dickinson.

Quartermaster General—Lewis Perrine.

Inspector General—J. Augustus Fay, Jr.

Major General—Gershom Mott.

Chancellor—Theodore Runyon.

Vice Chancellor—Abraham V. Van Fleet.

Clerk of Supreme Court—Benjamin F. Lee.

Clerk in Chancery—Henry S. Little.

Chancery Reporter—John H. Stewart.

Law Reporter—Garret D. W. Vroom.

State Librarian—James S. McDanolds.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction—Ellis A. Apgar.

State Geologist—George H. Cook.

Chief of Bureau of Statistics—James Bishop.

Inspector of Weights and Measures—Thomas S. Hulit.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Mercer Beasley.

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—Manning M. Knapp, Edward W. Scudder, Bennet Van Syckel, David A. Depue, George S. Woodhull, Vancleve Dalrimple, Alfred Reed, Jonathan Dixon.

Court of Errors and Appeals—The Justices of the Supreme Court; and Lay Judges—Amzi Dodd, Francis S. Lathrop, John Clement, Edmund L. B. Wales, Samuel Lilly, Caleb S. Green. Clerk—The Secretary of State. ✓

Court of Pardons—Governor, Chancellor, and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. Clerk—Secretary of State.

United States Senators—Theodore F. Randolph, John R. McPherson.

Representatives in Forty-fifth Congress—1st Dist., Clement H. Sinnickson; 2d, J. Howard Pugh; 3d, Miles Ross; 4th, Alvah A. Clark; 5th, Augustus W. Cutler; 6th, Thomas B. Peddie; 7th, Augustus A. Hardenbergh.

Representatives in Forty-sixth Congress—1st Dist., George M. Robeson; 2d, Hezekiah B. Smith; 3d, Miles Ross; 4th, Alvah A. Clark; 5th, Charles H. Voorhis; 6th, John L. Blake; 7th, Lewis R. Brigham.

State Board of Education—Governor, Attorney General, Comptroller, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, the Trustees and Treasurer of the Normal School, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Trustees of the School Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, Attorney General and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Library—Governor, Chancellor, Chief Justice, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Fisheries—Benjamin P. Howell, Edward J. Anderson, Theodore Morford.

Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund—James Wilson, Philemon Dickinson. Secretary—David Naar.

Riparian Commissioners—Francis S. Lathrop, Amzi Dodd, Bennington F. Randolph, Thomas S. McKeen.

Commissioners of Pilotage—David Cox, Geo. W. Johnson. Andrew A. Smalley, William S. Horner, James Parker, Thomas S. Negus, Robert Simonson.

State Board of Health—Elias J. Marsh, Laban Dennis, Cyrus F. Brackett, James M. Ridge, Theodore R. Varick, Ezra M. Hunt, E. A. Osborne.

Commissioner of Railroad Taxation—James S. Yard.

Commissioner of Insurance—Secretary of State, *ex-officio*.

State Director of Joint Companies—William Paterson.

Surveyor General of West Jersey—Franklin Woolman, Burlington.

Surveyor General of East Jersey—Stephen V. R. Paterson, Perth Amboy.

Managers of Morristown Asylum—Francis S. Lathrop, Beach Vanderpool, Samuel Lilly, Anthony Reckless, John S. Read, George A. Halsey, William G. Lathrop. Physician—Horace A. Buttolph.

Managers of Trenton Asylum—Alexander Wurts, William Elmer, John Vought, Caleb S. Green. Samuel M. Hamill, Charles Hewitt, Garrit S. Cannon, James Bishop, Benjamin, F. Carter. Physician—John W. Ward.

Trustees of Normal School—Charles E. Elmer, Richard M. Acton, James B. Woodward, John Maclean, Benjamin Williamson, Gilbert Combs, Rynier H. Veghte, Thomas Lawrence, John M. Howe, Rodman M. Price, William A. Whitehead, William H. Steele, Charles K. Imbray, Bennington F. Randolph. Principal—Washington Hasbrouck.

Inspectors of State Prison—The Comptroller and Treasurer (*ex-officio*,) Henry L. Butler, Theodore Horn, Samuel M. Lippincott. Supervisor—William R. Murphy. Keeper—Gershom Mott.

Trustees of State Industrial School for Girls—Samuel Allinson, Samuel L. Baily, Samuel C. Brown, Matthew Mitchell, Rudolphus Bingham, William O. Gorman.

Trustees of Reform School for Boys—David Ripley, Samuel Allinson, Nathan T. Stratton, Nathaniel S. Rue George W. Helme.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Clerks, Surrogates, Sheriffs, Prosecutors of the Pleas, and Collectors.

COUNTIES.	CLERKS.	SURROGATES.	SHERIFFS.	PROSECUTORS OF PLEAS.	COLLECTORS.
Atlantic.....	Lorenzo A. Down.	S. R. Divinney.	Martin V. B. Moore.	Alexander H. Sharp.	Daniel E. Izard.
Bergen.....	Thos. W. Demarest.	John M. Knapp.	David A. Pell.	A. D. Campbell.	John W. Bogert.
Burlington.....	John B. Deacon.	John R. Howell.	George P. Conover.	Chas. E. Hendrickson.	Wallace Lippincott.†
Camden.....	Joel P. Kirkbride.*	David B. Brown.	William Calhoun.	Richard S. Jenkins.	Ezra Stokes.
Cape May.....	Jonathan Hand.	William Hildreth.	William H. Benezet.	James R. Hoagland.	John Wyley.
Cumberland.....	Daniel Sharp.	Samuel Steinmetz.	David McBride.	James R. Hoagland.	Henry B. Lupton.
Essex.....	William A. Smith.*	Geo. D. G. Moore.	S. V. C. Van Rensselaer.	Gustavus N. Abeel.	P. S. Pierson.
Gloucester.....	S. P. Loudenslager.	W. H. Livermore.	Amos Gaunt.	Joshua S. Thompson.	Joseph Paul.
Hudson.....	James M. Brann.*	Robt. McCague, Jr.	John J. Toffey.	Alexander T. McGill.	E. W. Kingsland.
Hunterdon.....	John M. Hyde.	Peter S. Dalley.	Heber C. Belden.	John C. Rafferty.	Joseph Smith.
Mercer.....	Randolph H. Moore.	John H. Scudder.	Charles H. Skirm.	Mercer Beasley, Jr.	Alfred W. Smith.
Middlesex.....	Charles S. Hill.	Wm. Reilley, Jr.	Charles C. Campbell.	Chas. T. Cowenhoven.	Hart Moore.
Monmouth.....	Thos. V. Arrowsmith.	A. R. Throckmorton.	Charles Allen.	John E. Lanning.	John H. Laird.
Morris.....	Melvin C. Condit.	Charles A. Gillen.	Wm. Henry McDavit.	Frederick A. DeMott.	Eugene Troxell.
Ocean.....	William Erickson.	Augustus W. Irons.	Charles L. Holman.	Thos. W. Middleton.	E. Jameson.
Passaic.....	Jacob H. Blauvelt.	Isaac Van Wagener.	Albert A. Van Voorhies.	Absalom B. Woodruff.	William H. Hayes.
Salem.....	J. M. Lippincott.	Samuel P. Allen.	George W. Barton.	Albert H. Slape.	William A. Wood.
Somerset.....	M. H. Vanderveer.	William N. Long.	Simon Van Liew.	James J. Bergen.	John V. Veghte.
Sussex.....	George H. Nelden.	G. B. Dunning.	James L. Decker.	Lewis Cochran.	Joseph Anderson.
Union.....	James S. Vosseller.	James J. Gerber.	Seth B. Ryder.	J. Augustus Fay.	Patrick Sheridan.
Warren.....	James E. Moon.	Geo. Lommason.	Benjamin F. Howey.	Henry S. Harris.	Joseph Hamm.

* Register of Deeds—Camden Co.; Geo. W. Gilbert; Essex, Henry C. Soden; Hudson, J. B. Cleveland.

† Auditor—Burlington Co., Wm. H. Antrim.

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS.

Circuit Judge—William McKennan.

District Court Judge—John T. Nixon.

District Attorney—A. Q. Keasbey.

Marshal—Robert L. Hutchinson.

Clerk of District Court—William S. Belville.

Clerk of Circuit Court—S. D. Oliphant.

Postmaster at Trenton—Israel Howell.

Internal Revenue Collector—First and Second Districts—
William P. Tatem, Camden.

TIME OF HOLDING COURTS.

Court of Chancery—February 4th, May 20th, October 21st.

Prerogative Court—February 4th, May 20th, October 21st.

Supreme Court—February 25th, June 3d, November 4th.

Court of Errors and Appeals—March 11th, June 17th,
November 18th.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

First District—Justice REED.

Cape May—April 22d, September 23d, December 16th.

Cumberland—January 7th, May 6th, October 7th.

Salem—January 21st, May 20th, October 21st.

Atlantic—April 8th, September 9th, December 9th.

Second District—Justice WOODHULL.

Gloucester—April 1st, September 2d, December 2d.*Camden*—January 14th, May 6th, October 7th.*Burlington*—April 15th, September 16th, December 16th.

Third District—Chief Justice BEASLEY.

Mercer—January 21st, May 13th, October 7th.*Hunterdon*—April 8th, September 2d, December 2d.*Warren*—April 22d, September 16th, December 30th.

Fourth District—Justice SCUDDER.

Middlesex—April 1st, September 2d, December 2d.*Monmouth*—January 7th, May 6th, October 7th.

Fifth District—Justice DALRIMPLE.

Somerset—April 15th, September 16th, December 16th.*Morris*—January 21st, May 6th, October 7th.*Sussex*—April 1st, September 2d, December 2d.

Sixth District—Justice DIXON.

Bergen—April 1st, September 2d, December 2d.*Passaic*—January 7th, April 22d, September 23d.

Seventh District—Justice DEPUE.

Essex—April 1st, September 2d, December 2d.

Eighth District—Justice KNAPP.

Hudson—April 1st, September 2d, December 2d.

Ninth District—Justice VAN SYCKEL.

Union—January 7th, May 6th, October 7th.*Ocean*—April 8th, September 2d, December 2d.

POWERS AND PREROGATIVES OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor is invested with the power of making numerous appointments to office, and by virtue of the Constitution holds several high positions himself. So varied are they that it is no easy task to compile a complete list. The following, however, are the most important :

He is Commander-in Chief of all the military and naval forces of the State ; is President (*ex-officio*) of the Boards of Trustees of Princeton and Rutgers Colleges, and also of Saint Mary's Institution, Burlington, and the Board of Managers of Geological Survey. He is Chairman of the State Board of Canvassers, and has power to fill any vacancy for New Jersey that may occur in the United States Senate, during a recess of the Legislature.

He is member of the following boards : Trustees of School Fund ; State Board of Education ; Court of Pardons ; Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund ; Premium Committee of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society ; Board of Control of State Industrial School for Girls, and State Reform School for Boys ; Commissioner of the State Library ; composing a board with the Chancellor, Chief Justice and Attorney General, for the appointment of a Supervisor for the State Prison ; State Board of Savings Banks ; composing, with the State Comptroller, a board to choose newspapers in which to publish the laws of the State.

With the advice and consent of the Senate, he has the power of appointing the following officers : Chancellor ; Chief Justice ; Judges of the Supreme Court, Inferior Courts, and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals ; Attorney General ; Secretary of State ; Clerk of the Court of Chancery ; Clerk of the Supreme Court ; Keeper of the State Prison ; Superintendent and Inspector of Weights and Measures ; Prosecutors of the Pleas ; Riparian Commissioners ; Commissioners of Pilotage ; Trustees of the Normal School ; Commissioners of Fish-

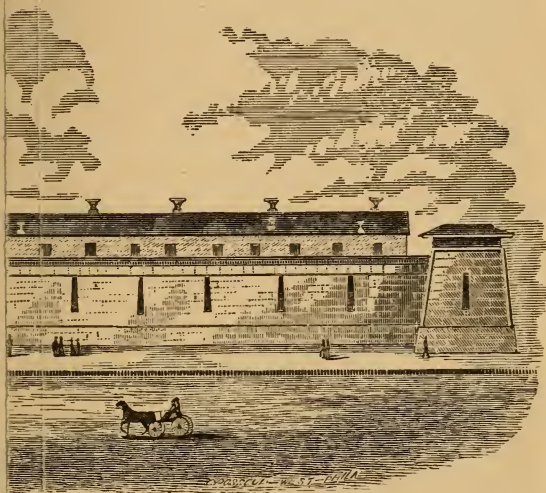
eries ; Visitors to the State Board of Agriculture ; Judges of the District Courts ; Chief of Bureau of Labor Statistics ; Major General ; Quartermaster General ; Adjutant General ; Foreign Commissioners of Deeds.

Without the consent of the Senate : New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association, and State Board of Health ; Private Secretary ; Commissioner of Railroad Taxation ; Fish Wardens ; Notaries Public ; Moral Instructor of the State Prison ; Railroad Policemen, and fills all vacancies that occur in any office during a recess of the Legislature, which offices are to be filled by the Governor and Senate, or Legislature in Joint meeting ; also, vacancies happen in the offices of Clerk or Surrogate in any county ; issues warrants for the admission of deaf and dumb, blind and feeble-minded children into the several institutions ; grants requisitions and renditions, and has power to offer rewards for apprehending and securing persons charged with certain crimes ; signs or vetoes all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature ; has power to convene the Legislature, or Senate alone, if in his opinion public necessity requires it ; grants, under the Great Seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as require to be commissioned ; has right to borrow money for the State ; signs all leases or grants issued by the Riparian Commissioners ; he has power to reprieve in cases of capital punishment, and to suspend fines at any time not exceeding ninety days after conviction, and in case of pardon or commutation of sentence, the Governor's vote in the affirmative is necessary.

Besides all these duties, the Governor finds it necessary to read and answer a large mass of correspondence, which comes to the department daily. All bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature are compared, and then recorded in the Executive Department, before presentation to the Governor.

He receives a salary of \$5000 a year, and is not allowed any fees or perquisites whatever.

His term of office is three years.





NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, TRENTON

MILITARY.

Commander-in-Chief—Governor George B. McClellan.

Adjutant General—Brevet Major General William S. Stryker.

Quartermaster General—Brevet Major General Lewis Perrine.

Surgeon General—Brigadier General Theodore R. Varick.

Inspector General—Brigadier General J. Augustus Fay, Jr.

Judge Advocate General—Colonel Frederick A. DeMott.

Assistant Adjutant General—Colonel S. Meredith Dickinson.

Aids-de-Camp—Colonels Edward H. Wright, William H. Sterling, Clifford B. Rossell.

Deputy Quartermasters—Majors Bird W. Spencer and James S. Yard.

National Guard.

Major General Gershom Mott, commanding.

Division Staff—Colonel D. Loder, A. A. G.; Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General William Ward, Inspector; Colonel Edward L. Welling, Surgeon; Lieutenant Colonel Charles V. C. Murphy, Paymaster; Lieutenant Colonel J. Blanchard Edgar, Quartermaster; Lieutenant Colonel James N. Stratton, Judge Advocate; Aids-de-Camp, Majors Michael P. Dwyer, John C. Owens and Daniel Elmer.

First Brigade.

Composed of Battery A, Artillery; First, Fourth, Fifth and Ninth Regiments and Second Battalion, Infantry—1819 officers and men.

Brigadier General Joseph W. Plume, commanding.

Brigade Staff—Lieutenant Colonel Marvin Dodd, A. A. G.; Lieutenant Colonel George E. P. Howard, Inspector; Lieutenant Colonel W. E. Hitchcock, Surgeon; Major Isaac J. Wardell, Paymaster; Major E. W. Davis, Quartermaster; Major Malcolm W. Nivin, Judge Advocate; Aids-de-Camp, Captains Samuel Meeker and Henry J. Kopper.

Second Brigade.

Composed of the Third, Sixth and Seventh Regiments of Infantry—1267 officers and men.

Brevet Major General William J. Sewell, commanding.

Brigade Staff—Lieutenant Colonel Willoughby Weston, A. A. G. ; Lieutenant Colonel Daniel B. Murphy, Inspector ; Lieutenant Colonel Franklin Gauntt, Surgeon ; Major Kenneth B. Duncan, Paymaster ; Major William M. Palmer, Quartermaster ; Major James E. Hays, Judge Advocate ; Aid-de-Camp, Captain Edward Furlong.

Infantry.

First Regiment, Colonel William Allen ; ———, Adjutant. Officers and men, 412.

Third Regiment, Colonel William A. Morrell ; Lieutenant Frederick A. Apelles, Adjutant. Officers and men, 402.

Fourth Regiment, Colonel Dudley S. Steele ; Lieutenant Samuel D. Dickinson, Adjutant. Officers and men, 381.

Fifth Regiment, Colonel Levi R. Barnard ; Lieutenant W. H. Jeroleman, Adjutant. Officers and men, 356.

Sixth Regiment, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General E. Burd Grubb ; Lieutenant Emmor H. Lee, Adjutant. Officers and men, 489.

Seventh Regiment, Colonel Ashbel W. Angel ; Lieutenant Charles H. W. Van Sciver, Adjutant. Officers and men, 376.

Ninth Regiment, Colonel B. Franklin Hart ; Lieutenant Samuel Hall, Adjutant. Officers and men, 367.

Second Battalion, Major James V. Moore ; Lieutenant Charles U. Springer, Adjutant. Officers and men, 185.

Artillery.

Battery A—Peter A. Eller, Captain commanding. Officers and men, 118.

Gatling Gun Companies.

Company A—Brevet Brigadier General J. Madison Drake, Captain commanding. Officers and men, 56.

Company B—Captain Emmor D. French, commanding. Officers and men, 42.

Total strength of the National Guard, 3184 officers and men.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Quartermaster General is, by law, Acting Commissary General, Acting Paymaster General, and Acting Chief of Ordnance. He is charged with the custody of all arms, equipments, tents, clothing, camp and garrison equipage and quartermaster's stores, and all military property of the State. This property is kept on hand at the State Arsenal, and is issued as required for the use of the National Guard. The total number of small arms, the property of the State, including those in possession of the National Guard, is twenty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-seven. The heavy ordnance, serviceable, consists of twelve light Napoleon guns, smooth bore; four 3½-inch Ames guns, smooth bore; four 3½-inch James guns, rifled, and eighteen 3-inch Griffin guns, rifled. These, with gun carriages, limbers, caissons, battery wagons, traveling forges and implements, compose six gun batteries. In addition to this ordnance, there are eight Gatling guns, and two Billinghamst and Requa batteries, with sufficient ammunition for almost any emergency. The number of cartridges for Springfield rifles on hand is about one hundred and seventy thousand.

The department consists of the Quartermaster General, two Deputy Quartermasters, two clerks, one military storekeeper in charge of the arsenal, four assistants, one teamster, and one watchman.

As Acting Paymaster General, it is made the duty of the chief of the department to prepare, examine and audit all rolls for pay of officers and men for duty in emergencies or while on actual service, and to receive and disburse the amount due.

With the many duties assigned to the office by law, and the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, it is one of the most active military departments in the State.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

State Superintendent.....ELLIS A. APGAR.
 Clerk.....J. BROGNARD BETTS.

County Superintendents.

Atlantic	S. R. Morse.....	Atlantic City.
Bergen	John A. Demarest.....	River Edge.
Burlington	Edgar Haas.....	Bordentown.
Camden.....	F. R. Brace.....	Blackwoodtown.
Cape May.....	M. Beesley	Dennisville.
Cumberland	R. L. Howell	Millville.
Essex.....	C. M. Davis.....	Bloomfield.
Gloucester.....	William Milligan.....	Woodbury.
✓Hudson.....	<u>William L. Dickinson</u>	Jersey City.
Hunterdon	R. S. Swackhamer.....	White House.
Mercer.....	William J. Gibby.....	Princeton.
Middlesex.....	Ralph Willis.....	Spotswood.
Monmouth.....	S. Lockwood	Freehold.
Morris.....	L. W. Thurber	Dover.
Ocean	E. M. Lonan.....	Forked River.
Passaic.....	J. C. Cruikshank....	Little Falls.
Salem.....	R. Henry Holme.....	Salem.
Somerset.....	John S. Haynes.....	Raritan.
Sussex	L. Heill	Andover.
Union.....	N. W. Pease	Elizabeth.
Warren	J. S. Smith	Asbury.

Amount of money appropriated by the State for the support of public schools, \$1,232,501.38. Township school tax, \$24,387.00. Surplus revenue, \$33,306.81. District and city tax, for teachers salaries, \$302,630.59. District and city tax, for building and repairing school houses, \$379,806.66. Total amount for all school purposes, \$1,972,632.44. Value of school property, \$6,300,398.00. Number of children of school age, 322,166. Total number of children enrolled in the public schools, 202,634. Number of districts, 1367. Number of school houses, 1551. Number of teachers, male, 993; female, 2436. Average salary paid to male teachers, \$60.50; to female, \$36.14. Cost of education per pupil, based on total school census, \$5.14.

COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT.

The office of Comptroller of the Treasury was established in this State in 1865; previous to which time the duties of auditor of accounts had been performed by the Secretary of State. The original act establishing the office of Comptroller, provided for the appointment of that officer by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate; in 1868, the law was so changed as to provide for his election by the Legislature in Joint Meeting. When the Constitution was amended, in 1875, a provision for the election of Comptroller by the Legislature was incorporated in that instrument.

The Comptroller of the Treasury is required to give bonds in the sum of fifty thousand dollars; his duties are to examine and audit all accounts due from or to the State, and to certify the amounts as ascertained to the Treasurer for receipt or payment. He is authorized to administer oaths and examine witnesses as to the justice of all accounts presented; to draw warrants upon the treasurer for all sums due from the State; to keep a registry of all accounts allowed, and to countersign and register all checks drawn and receipts given by the treasurer. He is also required to superintend the collection of the revenue; to take general charge and supervision of all property of the State; to institute and direct legal proceedings for debts due the State, and to apportion to the several counties the annual quotas of the general and school taxes. The Comptroller is also, *ex officio* a member of the Board of State Prison Inspectors; one of the Trustees of the fund for the support of Public Schools; one of the Commissioners of the State Library; one of the State Commissioners of Railroad Taxation, and a member of the State Board for the regulation of Savings Banks.

The term of office of Comptroller is three years. The office, since its establishment, has been held by three persons, viz.: William K. McDonald, from 1865 to 1871 (two terms); Albert L. Runyon, from 1871 to 1877

(two terms), and Robert F. Stockton, from 1877 to the present time. The term of office of the present incumbent commenced April 6th, 1877, and expires April 6th, 1880. The Comptroller's salary is four thousand dollars, and he is allowed five hundred dollars for his services as State Prison Inspector. For his other services he receives no compensation, and he is forbidden by law to receive any fee whatever. He is allowed by law one assistant at a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars, and a sufficient sum is appropriated to enable him to procure the necessary clerical assistance.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES.

The act under which the Commissioners of Fisheries were first appointed, was passed in 1870, and provided for the appointment of two Commissioners, and a subsequent act, passed in 1873, increased the number of the Commissioners to three, and designated five years as their terms of office.

The duties of the Commissioners are to inspect the bay and river fisheries of the State, and report thereon, suggesting such legislation as may be most conducive to their protection and improvement. It is also their duty to issue the necessary orders and regulations to the Fish Wardens of the several counties, and to take charge of the disbursement of such moneys as may be appropriated by the Legislature for the benefit of the fishing interests of the State, in the propagation and distribution of food fishes. They receive no compensation for their services, but are allowed the necessary expenses incurred by them in the discharge of their duties. The Wardens of the several counties are appointed and commissioned by the Governor, and hold office for three years. One Warden is allowed to each county; but when, in the judgment of the Commissioners, an additional one is

necessary, the Governor is authorized to make such an appointment.

The present Commissioners of Fisheries are Benj. P. Howell, Edward J. Anderson, and Theodore Morford. Their term of office commenced March 25th, 1877, and expires March 25th, 1882.

Fish Wardens.

Atlantic	Andrew J. Rider.....	Atsion.
Bergen	George Ricards.....	Hackensack.
Burlington.....	Hamilton Hill.....	Burlington.
Camden.....	Joseph W. Ore.....	Camden.
Cape May.....	Edwin F. Westcott.....	South Seaville.
Cumberland	James P. Logue.....	Bridgeton.
Essex.....	Lambert Speer.....	Caldwell.
Gloucester	James H. Pierson	Woodbury.
Hudson	{ William H. Havens	Hoboken.
	{ Richard B. Reading	Raven Rock.
Hunterdon	Andrew J. Scarborough...	Lambertville.
Mercer.....	Joseph Ashmore.....	Trenton.
Middlesex.....	John Miller.....	Bound Brook.
Monmouth.....	George Curtis.....	Parkerville.
Morris	{ [Vacant.]	
	{ Andrew Smock.....	Cedar Creek.
Ocean	{ Joseph H. Townsend...	Barnegat.
	{ Elias Sindle.....	West Milford.
Passaic	John C. Roe.....	Paterson.
Salem.....	James S. Hannah.....	Penns Grove.
Somerset	John O. Bishop.....	Bound Brook.
Sussex	Obadiah Bevans.....	Hainesville.
Union.....	Percy Ohl.....	Plainfield.
Warren.....	Lewis C. Weller.....	Columbia.

BIOGRAPHIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

HENRY C. KELSEY, TRENTON.

Mr. Kelsey was born at Sparta, Sussex county, in the year 1837. He was educated and brought up in that town. At one time he was editor of the *Jersey Herald*; was postmaster at Newton, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Sussex county for four years. He was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Randolph, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. H. N. Congar, and took possession of the office, July 1st, 1870. This term expired in 1871, and Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed by Governor Randolph, and confirmed by a Republican Senate, for a full term, which expired in 1876. Again Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and confirmed by a Republican Senate; for another full term, which will not expire until 1881.

By virtue of his office, Mr. Kelsey is a member of the Board of Bank Commissioners; Clerk of the Board of State Canvassers; Clerk of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Clerk of the Court of Impeachment; Clerk of the Court of Pardons; Clerk of the Prerogative Court; Commissioner of the State Library; Scientific School Commissioner and State Commissioner of Insurance.

Mr. Kelsey is also a member of other boards, and the duties of his office in other respects are multifarious.

MR. JOSEPH D. HALL is Assistant Secretary of State. He "shall, during the absence or inability, through sickness or other cause, of the Secretary of State, have the same powers and perform all the duties which are now imposed by law on the Secretary of State."

STATE TREASURER.

GEORGE M. WRIGHT, BORDENTOWN.

Mr. Wright was born at New Shoreham, Rhode Island, in the year 1817. He was educated in a select school at Milford, Otsego county, N. Y., whither he had removed in his nineteenth year. He resided there for two or three years, and removed to New York City in 1841. He took a steamboat agency, and in 1854 was one of three partners who bought a line of steamboats. In 1852, he removed to New Brunswick, and three years later to Bordentown, where he has resided ever since. In 1865 he was elected State Senator for Burlington county. For eight or nine years he was inspector and collector of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, during the Camden and Amboy administration. He has been a director of the Bordentown Bank for three years. In 1876 he was elected State Treasurer in Joint Meeting of the two houses of the Legislature.

STATE COMPTROLLER.

ROBERT F. STOCKTON, TRENTON.

Robert Field Stockton is a son of the late Commodore R. F. Stockton, U. S. N., and was born at Princeton January 22d, 1832. He was educated by Professors James, Alexander and W. A. Dodd. He entered Princeton College and graduated with the class of 1851. He then commenced the study of law with the late Judge Richard S. Field, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1854. He filled the position of Secretary and Treasurer of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company; General Manager of the Plymouth Coal Company and President of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, succeeding his father and holding the office until the company was merged into the United Railroads and Canal Companies of New Jersey. There were only two Presidents of that company, General Robert F. Stockton and his father, Commodore Stockton. He was also a Director of the United Railroads and Canal Companies

of New Jersey, and served on several of the most important committees. He was appointed Adjutant General of New Jersey January 30th, 1858, serving in that position with distinguished ability during the late war, and a series of resolutions offered by Senator H. S. Little, of Monmouth County, were unanimously adopted by the Legislature testifying to the appreciation in which his services as Adjutant General were held. He resigned the office on April 12th, 1867, and was succeeded by General William S. Stryker. On March 9th, 1859, he was brevetted Major General for distinguished and meritorious service as Adjutant General.

General Stockton was elected State Comptroller in 1877, and still occupies that position.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

JOHN P. STOCKTON, TRENTON.

John Potter Stockton was born at Princeton August 2d, 1826, and is a son of the late Commodore Stockton, U. S. N. He graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1843, and studied law with the late Judge R. S. Field. He was admitted to practice as an attorney at the April Term, 1847, of the Supreme Court, and was called to the bar as counselor in 1850, and practiced law in New Jersey until 1857, when he was appointed U. S. Minister to Rome by President Buchanan. He held that position until 1861, when he returned to his native land and re-commenced the practice of law in Trenton. He was elected to the Senate of the United States for six years, for the term commencing March 4th, 1865, to succeed Hon. J. C. Ten Eyck, but was unseated after serving one year. He was, however, re-elected to the United States Senate for the term commencing March 4th, 1869, and served the full term, when he returned to Trenton and re-commenced the practice of law in that city. He was appointed Attorney General of the State and sworn into office, for the term of five years, on April 8th, 1877.

Senator Stockton was appointed, with Judges Ryerson and Randolph, as Commissioner to revise and simplify the proceedings and practice in the courts of law, and made a report to the Legislature, which was adopted.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.**WILLIAM S. STRYKER, TRENTON.**

William S. Stryker was born at Trenton, New Jersey, June 6th, 1838. He was educated at the College of New Jersey, graduating there in the year 1858. He commenced the study of law and had nearly completed the course when the war broke out. As stated in "New Jersey and the Rebellion," "He entered the military service of the country in response to the first call for troops. He then assisted in organizing the Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and, in February, 1863, was ordered to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and made Major and A. D. C. to Major General Gillmore, then in command of the Tenth Army Corps. He participated in the capture of Morris Island, and the bloody night attack on Fort Wagner. Subsequently he was transferred to the north on account of illness, and placed in charge of the Pay Department U. S. Army, at Parole Camp, Columbus, Ohio. He was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for meritorious services during the war, and, resigning in June, 1866, was soon after placed upon the Staff of the Executive of New Jersey." On April 12th, 1867, he was made Brigadier General and Adjutant General of New Jersey, which position he holds at the present time. He was brevetted Major General for long and meritorious services February 9th, 1874. He has compiled officially and published a "Roster of Jerseymen in the Revolutionary War;" a "Roster of New Jersey Volunteers in the Civil War," and several works on historical subjects relating to New Jersey. He was made a counselor-at-law of the State of Ohio in the year 1865; is a member of various historical societies; a fellow of the American Geographical Society, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

QUARTER MASTER GENERAL.**LEWIS PERRINE, TRENTON.**

Lewis Perrine was born in Freehold Township, Monmouth County, September 15th, 1815, and attended the

Lawrenceville High School, from which he graduated and entered Princeton College in 1835, graduating with the class of 1838. He studied law with Hons. Garret D. Wall and James S. Green at Princeton. He settled in Trenton in 1841, and was appointed and served as Military Secretary to Governor Fort. He was appointed Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Governor Price in 1854, and was commissioned Quartermaster General, vice Samuel R. Hamilton, deceased, September 22d, 1855. His services during the late war, which were both arduous and trying, were excuted with rare ability and expedition. The State of New Jersey having more troops in the field than the regular forces of the United States, made the duties of the office very laborious, requiring much skill and endurance in their execution. For meritorious services in the discharge of the same he was made Brevet Major General by the Senate, on recommendation of Governor Parker, in 1865.

General Perrine still holds the office of Quartermaster General, and is, besides, acting Paymaster General of the State.

COMMANDER OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

MAJOR GENERAL GERSHOM MOTT, TRENTON.

General Mott was born near Trenton, N. J., on April 7th, 1822, and was educated at the Trenton Academy. He began his business career when he was fourteen years of age, in a commercial establishment in New York, and shortly before the breaking out of the Mexican war he relinquished his position in New York and went to reside temporarily with his father in New Jersey. In 1846, when President Polk called for fifty thousand volunteers, he offered his services to the government, and was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, and assigned to the Tenth U. S. Infantry. He served with his organization during the entire war, distinguishing himself for coolness in danger, and for his exactness as a disciplinarian. At the termination of the war, he resigned his position in the army, and in recognition of his meritorious services he was appointed collector of the port of Lambertton—a position previously held by his father, Gershom Mott. He retained the position until the spring

of 1849, when he was removed to make room for President Taylor's appointee. He then accepted a clerical situation at Bordentown, in the office of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and in 1855 was appointed teller of the Bordentown Bank.

At the breaking out of the war, when the famous Second New Jersey Brigade—composed of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Regiments of Infantry—was formed, he was appointed, on August 4th, 1861, Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth N. J. Vols. Practically—Colonel Starr being ranking officer and Acting Brigadier General—he was the commander of the Fifth, and under his supervision its men were thoroughly disciplined and drilled. In December, 1861, the regiment was attached to "Hooker's Old Division," at Budd's Ferry, Maryland, and received its baptismal fire at the battle of Williamsburg. In this battle, the New Jersey Brigade took a leading part, and for a time held the entire rebel army in check—the Fifth Regiment being for more than nine hours exposed to a frightfully destructive fire. For the gallant manner in which he held his ground, Lieutenant Colonel Mott was promoted (May 7th, 1862,) to the Colonelcy of the Sixth Regiment N. J. Vols. In this position his soldierly qualities became more and more conspicuous. He was severely wounded in the arm in the second battle of Bull Run, July 28th, 1862. He was promoted Brigadier General, and assigned to the command of the Second New Jersey Brigade on December 4th (Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps). He was again wounded at the battle of Chancellorville, May 3d, 1863, and it was only when weakened by loss of blood that he consented to go to the rear. In the spring of 1864, when the Army of the Potomac moved to the Wilderness, General Mott was placed in command of the Fourth Division of the Second Corps, (afterwards Third Division, Second Corps,) a position he held until the end of the war. His management of the division was as able as that of his brigade and regiment, and on September 10th, 1864, he was brevetted Major General. On April 6th, 1865, he was again wounded in a skirmish at Amelia Springs. Upon the dissolution of the army, he had command of the Provisional Corps, and when that was disbanded, he was ordered to report at Washington. In the August following, he was detailed to serve on the Wirz Commission; and on December 1st, 1865, was made a full Major

General of Volunteers—being the first New Jersey soldier to receive the brevet of Major General, and the only one to retain the full rank. On February 20th, 1866, his resignation was accepted, and returning to his home in New Jersey, he accepted the Paymastership of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. In 1867, he declined the Colonelcy of the Thirty-Third U. S. Infantry. In 1873, he was appointed Commander of the New Jersey National Guard, with the rank of Major General, which position he still occupies. He was appointed, on September 1st, 1875, Treasurer of the State of New Jersey to fill a vacancy; and on March 29th, 1876, he was appointed Keeper of the State Prison, a position which he still holds—his term expiring in 1881.

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

BENJAMIN F. LEE, TRENTON.

Mr. Lee was born in Port Elizabeth, Cumberland county, N. J. His father, Hon. Thomas Lee, was a prominent public man, having served several terms in Congress and the State Legislature, and had been a successful merchant in Port Elizabeth, where he died in 1856. The Hon. Thomas Lee was a brother of Colonel Francis Lee, of the regular army, and a graduate of West Point, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and the father of Dr. Thomas Lee, a surgeon in the regular army, who died in 1838, from disease contracted in the Florida war. This branch of the Lee family are descendants of the Lees and Alexanders, (Scotch and Irish,) who emigrated to this country prior to the Revolution.

The subject of this sketch finished a thorough English education under the tutorship of John Gummere, at Burlington, in 1845, and immediately entered his father's store, at Port Elizabeth, as partner. In time he succeeded the firm of Thomas and Benjamin F. Lee, and finally, in 1860, retired from the business altogether. In 1863, he was elected Treasurer of the Cape May and Millville Railroad Company, and in 1866 Treasurer of the West Jersey Marl and Transportation Company, which positions he resigned upon entering on the duties of Clerk of the Supreme Court. He was for several years a director of

the State Agricultural Society of New Jersey. Like his father, he was always an earnest and active supporter of the Democratic doctrine, and took an active part in politics. In 1856, he was a Presidential Elector, and had served a term on the State Central Committee. In 1858, his friends of the first district presented his name in convention for nomination for Congress, and he received thirty-nine of the forty-one votes necessary to a choice. He was afterwards nominated for the Legislature from his district, which was largely Republican, and after an exciting contest, was defeated by only three votes. In 1870, Mr. Lee was nominated for Congress in the First District. The district usually gave three thousand seven hundred Republican majority, and that year about fifteen hundred colored votes were added, making nearly six thousand to overcome, but he was defeated by only eighteen hundred votes. This was the first inroad made upon the large Republican majority in the district. In the Gubernatorial Convention that nominated Hon. Joel Parker, in 1871, Mr. Lee received one hundred and eighteen votes, the entire strength of his district. In 1872, he was appointed by Governor Parker Clerk of the Supreme Court, which appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In 1877, he was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and his appointment had the singular and unusual compliment of a confirmation by the Senate without the customary reference to a committee.

CLERK IN CHANCERY.

HENRY S. LITTLE, TRENTON.

Mr. Little was born at Middletown Point, now Matawan, Monmouth County. He was admitted to the bar in 1848, and continued to practice until he was appointed to his present position. He was the first President of the New York and Long Branch Railroad Company, and was mainly instrumental in the construction of the road. He was elected a Presidential Elector in 1856, and voted for President Buchanan. He was a delegate to the New York Convention when Horatio Seymour received the Democratic nomination for President. He was a member of the State Senate during the years 1864, '5, '6, '7, '8.

'9, '70 and '71, and was president of that body in the years 1868 and 1869. He was nominated by Governor Randolph as Clerk of the Court of Chancery January 25th, 1871, and was confirmed unanimously by the Senate. He took possession of the office March 17th, 1871. In 1876 he was re-appointed to the same position by Governor Bedle, and confirmed by the Senate. His term expires in 1881.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

ELLIS A. APGAR, TRENTON.

Ellis A. Apgar was born at Peapack, Somerset county, N. J., March 20th, 1836; received his preparatory education in the public school of his native village, and graduated from the New Jersey State Normal School in 1857. He then engaged in teaching, and, in 1862, entered Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1866. A few months previous to his graduation he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the State Normal School. On the creation of the State Board of Education, in 1866, Mr. Apgar was appointed State Superintendent. By his efforts the supervision of the schools was transferred from the Town Superintendents to the County Superintendents, and he was instrumental in securing the vote of the Legislature which made the schools free by the levy of an annual State tax. He has done much towards the improvement of the school buildings, furniture, apparatus, &c. The value of school property has risen during his administration from \$1,645,000 to \$6,300,398.

COMMISSIONER OF RAILROAD TAXATION.

JAMES S. YARD, FREEHOLD.

Mr. Yard was born in the city of Trenton, April 20th, 1826, and is a son of the late Captain Joseph A. Yard. He was educated at the Trenton Academy, and left school at the age of fourteen years to act as bookkeeper

for his father in the auction business. Afterwards he entered the *True American* office to learn the art of printing. He spent several years in learning the mechanical branch of the trade. He was a skillful compositor and pressman, and at one time worked the entire weekly edition of the *True American* on a hand press. In 1846 he started the *Weekly Visitor* in the city of Trenton, and after conducting it for three months sold it. Subsequently he started the *Village Record*, now *Gazette*, at Hightstown. In January, 1854, he purchased the *Monmouth Democrat*, and has conducted it ever since. He was a member of the Monmouth County Board of Chosen Freeholders for a term of three years. He was Major of the Third Regiment of Militia during the three months' service, at the outbreak of the late war. He was connected with all the military operations for raising troops until the close of the war, and was appointed by Governor Olden to draft the militia for Monmouth county, and was Commander of Camp Vredenburg, having raised the Twenty-Eighth and Twenty-Ninth Regiments of Volunteers, by virtue of appointment from Governor Olden. Was also commissioned as Commander of Camp Bayard, at Trenton, which was declined. Held several commissions under Governor Parker during the war, in connection with New Jersey troops in the field. Was appointed Commissioner of Railroad Taxation by Governor Parker, in 1873, which position he still holds. In 1878, he was appointed by Governor McClellan Deputy Quartermaster.

ELECTION RETURNS, 1878.

Atlantic County.

	CONGRESS.			ASSEMBLY.		
	Smith, D. & G.	Pugh, Rep.	Baker, Tem.	Quinn, Dem.	Jeffries, Rep.	Anderson, Greenb'k.
Absecon.....	77	49	1	86	40	1
Atlantic City, 1st Dist.....	159	239	...	192	200	3
" " 2d " 	174	146	...	158	144	19
Buena Vista.....	71	84	...	47	83	27
Egg Harbor City.....	122	142	...	128	136	...
Egg Harbor Tp., 1st Dist..	136	219	...	95	175	63
" " " 2d " 	92	72	2	64	72	25
Galloway.....	216	136	...	167	119	62
Hamilton.....	131	134	...	145	110	1
Hammonton.....	117	209	1	132	177	12
Mullica.....	66	106	...	105	67	...
Weymouth.....	52	64	...	51	63	1
	1413	1600	4	1370	1386	214

Bergen County.

	CONGRESS.			ASSEMBLY.		
	Demarest, Dem.	Voorhis, Rep.	Potter, Greenback.	Demarest, Dem.	Gillham, Rep.	Brinkerhoff, Greenback.
FIRST DISTRICT.						
Lodi.....	326	148	34	300	199	3
New Barbadoes, 1st Dist...	389	141	8	337	187	5
" " 2d " 	162	185	...	161	193	...
Midland.....	163	164	3	168	167	...
Ridgefield, E. Dist.....	128	128	49	133	117	48
" W. " 	167	105	2	161	110	1
Saddle River.....	145	81	7	145	86	1
Union.....	222	178	...	205	191	...
	1702	1130	103	1615	1250	58

SECOND DISTRICT.	CONGRESS.			ASSEMBLY.		
	Denarest, Dem.	Voorhis, Rep.	Potter, Greenback.	Parramore, Dem.	Pullis, Rep.	Achenbach, Greenback.
Englewood, E. Dist	126	163	49	156	159	22
" W. "	195	114	55	194	142	24
Franklin.....	220	179	1	210	191	...
Harrington	323	146	...	315	167	...
Hohokus, 1st Dist	204	191	37	208	181	37
" 2d "	80	93	1	64	107	3
Palisade	258	164	1	262	163	...
Ridgewood.....	138	153	...	135	156	4
Washington, 1st Dist.....	170	152	12	169	144	19
" 2d "	185	109	13	188	109	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1899	1464	169	1901	1519	119
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>			
	3601	2594	272			

Burlington County.

FIRST DISTRICT.	CONGRESS.			ASSEMBLY.			
	Smith, D. & G.	Pugh, Rep.	Baker, Tem.	Sykes, Dem.	Townsend, Rep.	Thompson, Greenback.	Verkes, Tem.
Bordentown, 1st Dist...	240	188	17	185	164	82	16
" 2d " ...	247	180	15	182	163	69	28
" 3d " ...	161	66	2	112	57	55	4
Chesterfield	143	200	9	138	779	24	16
Florence.....	126	138	78	126	145	17	57
Mansfield	210	196	14	215	170	26	17
New Hanover.....	335	183	9	310	186	54	9
Springfield.....	272	137	4	183	154	73	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1734	1288	148	1451	1218	400	153

SECOND DISTRICT.	CONGRESS.			ASSEMBLY.			
	Smith, D. & C.	Pugh, Rep.	Baker, Tem.	Lippincott, Dem.	Marter, Rep.	.....	.....
Beverly City	139	185	2	138	189	...	...
Beverly Township	121	116	...	104	135	...	...
Burlington, 1st Dist.....	182	243	1	197	211	...	...
“ 2d “	136	186	1	160	162	...	...
“ 3d “	271	235	...	255	224	...	...
“ 4th “	97	167	1	84	165	...	...
Cinnaminson, U. Dist...	235	57	...	226	61	...	...
“ L. “ ...	213	149	...	232	136	...	...
Willingboro'	87	59	...	81	66	...	...
	<hr/> 1486	<hr/> 1397	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 1477	<hr/> 1349	<hr/>	<hr/>

THIRD DISTRICT.							
				Deacon, Rep.	Lloyd, Greenback.	Woodington Tem.	
Evesham.....	168	168	5	.....	170	26	5
Chester, E. Dist.....	69	156	...	.....	150	21	...
“ W. “	116	213	...	.....	221	27	...
Lumberton.	195	167	9	.....	187	110	...
Mount Laurel.....	118	226	...	.....	217	93	...
Northampton, 1st Dist..	256	245	19	.....	333	137	22
“ 2d “ ..	218	216	18	.....	287	132	24
Medford.....	199	274	9	.....	294	75	12
	<hr/> 1339	<hr/> 1665	<hr/> 60	<hr/>	<hr/> 1859	<hr/> 621	<hr/> 63

FOURTH DISTRICT.	CONGRESS.			ASSEMBLY.			
	Smith, D. & G.	Pugh, Rep.	Baker, Tem.	Haines, Dem.	.....	Doron, Greenback.	.....
Bass River.....	154	42	...	90	...	99	...
Little Egg Harbor.....	175	164	1	89	...	235	...
Pemberton, E. Dist.....	399	71	...	319	...	137	...
“ W. “	173	64	...	125	...	108	...
Randolph.....	42	26	...	29	...	52	...
Southampton ^{E. Dist.} W. “ }	401	197	13	331	...	250	...
Shamong.....	145	112	2	157	...	89	...
Washington.....	26	44	...	24	...	3	...
Woodland.....	53	30	...	40	...	35	...
Westhampton	213	86	1	108	...	103	...
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	1781	836	17	1312	...	1111	...
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	6340	5186	230				

Camden County.

FIRST DISTRICT.	CONGRESS.			SENATE.		ASSEMBLY.		
	Stratton, Dem.	Robeson, Rep.	Grosscup, Greenback.	Ridgeway, Dem.	Sewell, Rep.	Fort, Dem.	Burrough, Rep.
Camden, 1 W., 1 P.	27	313	116	178	278	145	306	...
“ “ 2 “	27	226	116	148	218	143	223	...
“ “ 3 “	35	167	83	114	176	104	184	...
“ 2 “ 1 “	50	372	156	195	373	182	395	...
“ “ 2 “	49	157	79	140	150	106	107	...
“ 8 “ 1 “	9	268	90	150	211	94	266	...
“ “ 2 “	16	180	104	145	152	114	186	...
Centre, 1st Dist.....	1	147	4	4	149	4	147	...
Delaware.....	1	169	136	149	160	119	191	...
Haddon.....	10	356	149	149	358	147	366	...
Merchantville.....	1	60	12	19	61	13	65	...
Stockton.....	3	354	142	206	296	142	358	...
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	229	2769	1187	1597	2582	1313	2794	...

			CONGRESS.			SENATE.		ASSEMBLY.		
SECOND DISTRICT.			Stratton, Dem.	Robeson, Rep.	Grosscup, Greenback.	Ridgeway, Dem.	Sewell, Rep.	Johnson, Dem.	Nichols, Rep.	Ireton, Ind.
Camden, 3 W., 1 P.	70	182	137	179	202	188	181	13		
“ “ 2 “	30	166	135	167	158	145	159	24		
“ 4 “ 1 “	57	136	93	141	236	120	233	8		
“ “ 2 “	19	40	36	40	54	48	37	2		
“ “ 3 “	42	231	148	119	212	154	226	57		
“ “ 4 “	27	124	61	91	118	46	100	75		
“ 5 “ 1 “	15	249	136	169	225	134	249	11		
“ “ 2 “	13	129	106	131	114	99	136	13		
“ “ 3 “	7	184	180	195	173	159	195	13		
“ 6 “ 1 “	64	176	110	170	169	149	166	22		
“ “ 2 “	37	151	106	140	147	113	163	8		
“ 7 “ 1 “	17	250	225	223	255	187	255	49		
“ “ 2 “	18	189	121	120	200	114	200	13		
			416	2307	1594	1885	2263	1656	2300	308

THIRD DISTRICT.

							Rider, D. & G.		Herring, Rep.		.....
Centre, 2d Dist			86	116	104	92	99	100	...	...	...	...
Gloucester City, 1 P. 1			184	249	243	179	250	181	...	...	...	...
" " 2 " 23			205	215	221	210	191	248	...	...	...	...
Gloucester Tp.....	8		230	282	192	219	271	245	...	...	...	...
Waterford	5		156	233	219	180	201	187	...	...	...	...
Winslow	9		266	158	163	262	153	279	...	...	...	...
			46	1127	1253	1142	1142	1165	1240	....	....	....
			691	6203	4034	4624	5987					

Cape May County.

	CONGRESS.				ASSEMBLY.		
	Stratton, Dem.	Robeson, Rep.	Grosscup, Greenback.	Adams, Dem.	Schellinger, Rep.	Townsend, Greenback.	Cresse, Ind. Rep.
Cape May Point.....	2	18	16	5	17	13	1
Cape May City.....	154	151	22	164	149	5	11
Dennis	190	93	67	205	88	57	4
Middle	213	195	36	221	140	22	58
Lower	113	218	16	61	228	8	47
Upper.....	78	188	47	77	182	46	4
	750	863	204	733	804	151	125

Cumberland County.

	CONGRESS.			ASSEMBLY.		
FIRST DISTRICT	Stratton, Dem.	Robeson, Rep.	Grosscup, Greenback.	Weaver, Dem.	Ewing, Rep.	Danzenbaker, Greenback.
Bridgeton, 1st W., 1st Pr....	79	173	127	138	133	59
" " 2d "	101	185	83	119	196	53
" 2d "	101	186	122	128	192	86
" 3d "	93	209	114	104	233	81
Commercial.....	102	125	41	159	90	16
Down.....	33	58	182	51	60	161
Fairfield, 1st Pr	27	111	173	52	114	142
" 2d "	67	85	154	89	114	105
Greenwich.....	39	210	32	38	228	14
Hopewell.....	66	124	205	68	133	187
Stoe Creek.....	30	85	144	40	95	123
	738	1551	1377	986	1638	1027

SECOND DISTRICT.	CONGRESS.			ASSEMBLY.		
	Stratton, Dem.	Robeson, Rep.	Grosscup, Greenback.	Loughron, Dem.	Parsons, Rep.	Hibbard, Greenback.
Deerfield.....	168	69	104	172	76	92
Landis, 1st Pr.....	28	27	53	41	23	43
“ 2d “	59	222	197	135	205	137
“ 3d “	52	176	183	84	197	133
“ 4th “	23	82	26	34	79	17
Maurice River.....	150	134	78	160	130	72
Millville, 1st W.....	143	132	148	143	131	147
“ 2d “	166	205	132	161	216	127
“ 3d “	169	58	210	171	61	208
	958	1105	1131	1101	1118	976
	1696	2656	2508			

Essex County.

FIRST DISTRICT.	CONGRESS.			SENATE.			ASSEMBLY.		
	Albright, Dem.	Blake, Rep.	Bliss, Greenback.	Marsh, Dem.	Francis, Rep.	Baxter, Greenback.	Patten, Dem.	Van Duyne, Rep.	Seaman, Greenback.
Newark, 1 W.									
1 Dist.....	213	320	38	236	305	29	207	324	40
2 “	130	260	23	152	246	15	131	267	18
3 “	123	189	25	134	181	20	117	192	28
Newark, 2 W.									
1 Dist.....	121	227	25	129	210	26	116	228	23
Newark, 8 W.									
1 Dist.....	260	262	35	285	237	33	233	260	65
2 “	166	114	32	176	102	32	162	116	34
3 “	191	415	37	226	385	38	196	413	33
4 “	35	166	1	42	162	1	37	164	1
	1239	1953	216	1380	1823	194	1199	1964	242

SECOND DISTRICT.	CONGRESS.			SENATE.			ASSEMBLY.		
	Albright, Dem.	Blake, Rep.	Bliss, Greenback.	Marsh, Dem.	Francis, Rep.	Baxter, Greenback.	Duryee, Dem.	Carlisle, Rep.	Scull, Greenback.
Newark, 4 W.									
1 Dist.....	386	246	15	407	227	16	397	236	14
2 "	313	329	27	311	316	25	303	338	26
Newark, 5 W.									
1 Dist.....	326	251	15	312	258	19	294	272	23
2 "	233	177	9	225	183	10	200	209	8
Newark, 12 W.									
1 Dist.....	289	59	32	*			269	65	41
	1547	1062	98	1255	984	89	1463	1120	112

* No returns of vote for Senator.

THIRD DISTRICT.							Fiedler, Dem.	Holzwarth, Rep.	Coleman, Greenback.
Newark, 6 W.									
1 Dist.....	248	265	17	258	253	16	269	253	12
2 "	413	315	22	401	325	18	430	312	11
4 "	261	204	48	261	206	43	269	200	35
Newark, 13 W.									
1 Dist.....	171	239	7	167	241	7	178	240	3
2 "	265	254	5	263	259	4	267	258	2
3 "	188	242	10	187	244	10	201	239	6
4 "	224	226	2	219	230	2	226	230	1
	1770	1745	111	1756	1758	100	1840	1732	70

FOURTH DISTRICT.							O'Connor, Dem.	Mellick, Rep.	Devine, Jr., Greenback.
Newark, 2 W.									
2 Dist.....	248	362	45	259	346	43	239	364	39
3 "	312	189	14	321	174	12	270	201	25
Newark, 7 W.									
1 Dist.....	329	103	55	333	103	55	238	177	69
2 "	338	78	58	340	75	57	250	149	66
	1227	732	172	1253	698	167	997	891	199

FIFTH DISTRICT.	CONGRESS.			SENATE.			ASSEMBLY.		
	Albright, Dem.	Blake, Rep.	Bliss, Greenback.	Marsh, Dem.	Francis, Rep.	Baxter, Greenback.	Dodd, Dem.	Jackson, Rep.	McWhood, Greenback.
Newark, 3 W.									
1 Dist.....	200	373	15	212	358	14	185	384	14
2 "	118	338	29	128	319	30	120	334	27
Newark, 6 W.									
3 Dist.....	193	242	39	191	237	42	176	249	43
Newark, 9 W.									
1 Dist.....	166	421	24	181	393	25	159	425	24
2 "	144	373	26	150	363	23	148	370	24
Newark, 13 W.									
5 Dist.....	104	188	9	107	190	10	100	183	5
6 "	95	206	16	116	180	16	84	203	16
Newark, 14 W.									
1 Dist.....	107	446	36	140	414	35	111	444	35
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	1127	2587	194	1225	2454	195	1083	2592	188

SIXTH. DISTRICT.							Gray, Dem.	Smith, Rep.	Westerfield, Greenback.
Newark, 10 W.									
1 Dist.....	166	231	22	158	238	22	116	264	23
2 "	276	296	35	269	302	36	231	323	42
3 "	218	167	25	212	171	24	203	181	23
4 "	291	158	37	292	152	35	276	159	45
Newark, 12 W.									
2 Dist.....	617	196	84	618	195	85	623	200	77
3 "	236	159	28	214	177	30	197	196	29
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	1804	1207	231	1763	1235	232	1646	1323	239

SEVENTH DISTRICT.	CONGRESS.			SENATE.			ASSEMBLY.		
	Albright, Dem.	Blake, Rep.	Bliss, Greenback.	Marsh, Dem.	Francis, Rep.	Baxter, Greenback.	Felch, D. & G.	Sutphen, Rep.	.....
Newark, 7 W.									
3 Dist.....	256	42	30	257	43	29	263	67	..
Newark, 8 W.									
5 Dist.....	106	81	27	98	82	33	114	94	..
Newark, 11 W.									
1 Dist.....	153	324	40	157	318	38	174	340	..
2 Dist.....	244	164	40	246	164	35	293	159	..
Newark, 15 W.									
1 Dist.....	252	325	40	266	307	37	248	371	..
2 "	232	246	21	244	231	21	238	260	..
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	1243	1182	198	1268	1145	193	1330	1291

EIGHTH DISTRICT.							Nash, Dem.	Crane, Rep.	Haight, Greenback.
Belleville.....	197	261	46	211	255	30	199	266	40
Caldwell,									
1 Dist.....	162	163	45	183	161	29	107	156	109
2 "	135	154	13	138	154	10	135	154	12
Bloomfield,									
1 Dist.....	103	243	190	123	237	173	145	218	167
2 "	41	228	119	45	238	106	52	234	100
East Orange,									
Ashland D..	84	434	16	95	426	15	91	430	15
Eastern " ..	80	291	24	85	282	26	79	292	25
Franklin " ..	30	117	26	31	118	25	31	119	25
Franklin.....	52	93	94	48	96	93	50	96	94
Montclair,									
1 Dist.....	100	212	31	100	214	33	105	211	31
2 "	119	206	51	115	214	52	115	211	55
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	1103	2402	655	1174	2395	592	1109	2387	673

NINTH DISTRICT.	CONGRESS.			SENATE.			ASSEMBLY.		
	Albright, Dem.	Blake, Rep.	Bliss, Greenback.	Marsh, Dem.	Francis, Rep.	Baxter, Greenback.	Spottiswoode, Dem.	Gill, Rep.	Seaman, Greenback.
Clinton	123	277	28	125	270	29	116	281	28
Livingston.....	81	164	1	81	166	...	80	166	...
Millburn.....	114	158	1	117	158	...	106	163	...
Orange, 1 W.,									
1 Dist.....	43	141	10	45	139	10	42	147	6
2 "	157	162	41	164	158	41	158	174	28
Orange, 2 W.,									
1 Dist.....	235	170	38	242	165	39	234	180	25
2 "	78	74	13	80	73	13	82	71	11
Orange, 3 W.,									
1 Dist.....	303	206	24	310	199	35	308	212	20
2 "	215	126	32	233	114	28	239	108	27
South Orange,									
1 Dist.....	166	172	16	167	170	16	165	167	15
2 "	87	60	3	86	61	3	85	61	3
West Orange...	170	191	14	184	182	13	181	177	13
	1772	1901	231	1834	1855	227	1796	1907	176
	12,832	14,771	2,106	12,908	14,352	1,939			

Gloucester County.

FIRST DISTRICT.	CONGRESS.			SENATE.			ASSEMBLY.		
	Stratton, Dem.	Robeson, Rep.	Grosscup, Greenback.	Lodge, Dem.	Bodine, Rep.	McCallister, Greenback.	Turner, Dem.	Pancoast, Rep.	Wyne, Greenback.
Deptford.....	89	191	55	139	191	6	105	223	7
Greenwich.....	133	273	143	310	230	16	246	273	21
Mantua.....	187	151	80	240	148	39	230	150	36
Monroe.....	36	164	224	79	213	130	107	166	151
Washington...	39	103	165	193	90	15	221	77	10
W. Deptford...	62	163	41	93	153	23	69	165	18
Woodbury.....	78	304	95	166	309	6	132	348	4
	624	1349	803	1220	1334	235	1110	1402	247

SECOND DISTRICT.	CONGRESS.			SENATE.			ASSEMBLY.		
	Stratton, Dem.	Robeson, Rep.	Grossep, Greenback.	Lodge, Dem.	Bodine, Rep.	McCallister, Greenback.	Sparks, Dem.	Lock, Rep.	Fair, Greenback.
Clayton.....	34	226	152	144	195	53	122	230	58
Franklin	43	124	335	248	112	139	96	124	284
Glassboro.....	10	186	223	150	146	91	76	194	143
Harrison,									
Mul'ca Hill P.	118	155	87	128	174	69	118	185	69
Har's'nville "	66	157	54	64	167	51	64	167	50
Logan.....	31	52	278	97	57	209	119	54	187
Woolwich.....	85	238	101	79	236	108	96	248	78
	387	1138	1230	910	1087	720	691	1202	869
	2011	2487	2033	2130	2421	955			

Hudson County.

FIRST DISTRICT.		CONGRESS.				ASSEMBLY.			
		Laverty, Dem.	Brigham, Rep.	Winant, Greenback.	Burr, Greenback.	Steele, Dem.	Rouse, Rep.	Douglass, Greenback.	.....
Jersey City, 1 Pr....		274	239	8	1	274	233	12	...
" 2 "		268	236	13	1	253	244	20	...
" 3 "		182	223	20	...	172	217	33	...
" 4 "		264	167	10	...	245	184	12	...
" 5 "		108	175	9	...	113	169	12	...
" 6 "		87	324	15	...	105	305	14	...
" 7 "		133	160	14	...	143	149	17	...
" 8 "		150	44	4	...	107	39	57	...
		1466	1568	93	2	1412	1540	177	...

			CONGRESS.					ASSEMBLY.		
SECOND DISTRICT.			Lavery, Dem.	Brigham, Rep.	Winant, Greenback.	Burr, Greenback.	McDonald, Dem.	Warner, Rep.	O'Brien, Greenback.	.....
Jersey City,	1	Pr.....	143	261	17	...	116	246	47	..
"	2	"	340	137	75	...	247	136	171	..
"	3	"	240	62	71	...	191	43	142	..
"	4	"	343	115	54	...	263	94	165	..
"	5	"	100	140	44	...	75	117	91	..
"	6	"	106	237	13	2	68	214	57	..
			1272	952	274	2	960	850	673	...

THIRD DISTRICT.								Schroder, Dem.	Stilsing, Rep.	Billington, Ind. Rep.	Tichenor, Ind.
Jersey City,	1	Pr.....	232	58	10	...	212	57	8	10	
"	2	"	33	24	1	...	22	29	...	3	
"	3	"	81	21	3	...	83	19	...	4	
"	4	"	113	330	11	...	96	324	16	16	
"	5	"	199	240	22	...	179	241	13	23	
"	6	"	24	247	7	...	34	187	46	10	
"	7	"	60	224	5	...	67	174	40	11	
"	8	"	74	152	22	1	77	120	19	34	
"	9	"	147	298	26	...	148	251	41	30	
"	10	"	178	184	20	...	173	150	40	24	
"	11	"	166	56	28	...	160	59	1	30	
			1308	1834	155	1	1251	1611	224	195	

FOURTH DISTRICT.								McDermott, Dem.	Fry, Rep.	Jacob, Greenback.	.....
Jersey City,	1	Pr.....	306	265	12	...	286	285	12	..	
"	2	"	351	225	26	...	348	226	29	..	
"	3	"	238	357	12	...	213	373	23	..	
"	4	"	171	307	27	...	206	271	30	..	
"	5	"	163	228	49	...	160	224	56	..	
"	6	"	235	237	16	...	232	234	19	..	
			1464	1619	142	...	1445	1613	169	...	

CONGRESS.

ASSEMBLY.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

		Laverty, Dem.	Brigham, Rep.	Winant, Greenback.	Burr, Greenback.	Aldridge, Dem.	Dusenbury, Rep.	Lockwood, Greenback.	.....
Jersey City, 1 Pr.....		165	240	14	2	188	216	13	...
" 2 "		87	318	2	1	143	265	2	...
" 3 "		189	447	19	...	221	411	24	...
" 4 "		141	452	22	1	169	433	16	...
" 5 "		74	300	12	...	97	282	15	...
" 6 "		264	109	74	...	224	107	90	...
		920	1866	143	4	1042	1714	160	...

SIXTH DISTRICT.

SIXTH DISTRICT.						Vreeland, Dem.	Lilliendahl, Rep.	Cox, Greenback.
Jersey City, 1 Pr....	111	224	7	...	123	216	7	...	
“ 2 “	135	150	12	...	126	146	12	...	
“ 3 “	265	102	14	...	273	97	10	...	
“ 4 “	133	74	1	...	110	72	25	...	
“ 5 “	193	440	19	...	209	431	18	...	
“ 6 “	162	342	20	1	137	350	36	...	
“ 7 “	98	354	17	2	103	355	14	...	
“ 8 “	127	199	9	...	130	202	6	...	
“ 9 “	124	239	4	...	141	227	5	...	
Bayonne, 1st Ward,	30	131	...	...	33	130	3	...
“ 2d “	76	247	1	...	90	216	21	...	
“ 3d “	58	182	11	...	79	167	6	...	
“ 4th “	204	50	29	...	99	50	143	...	
	1716	2734	144	3	1653	2659	306	...	

		CONGRESS.					ASSEMBLY.		
SEVENTH DISTRICT.		Lavery, Dem.	Brigham, Rep.	Winant, Greenback.	Burr, Greenback.	Crane, Dem.	Tangeman, Rep.	O'Reilly, Greenback.	.....
Hoboken.									
1st Ward,	1st Dist.	125	185	5	1	122	184	12	...
" "	2d "	174	164	24	...	156	164	46	...
2d	"	148	272	6	...	161	260	6	...
3d	1st Dist.	339	198	45	...	296	207	79	...
" "	2d "	189	299	7	...	195	273	19	...
4th	1st "	248	128	27	...	160	128	122	...
" "	2d "	243	170	34	...	170	173	101	...
		1466	1416	138	1	1260	1389	385	...

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

							Meeks, Dem.	Wellman, Rep.	Greenfield, Greenback.	.....
Harrison,	1st Ward....	144	27	56	...	138	18	72	...	
"	2d "	85	19	10	...	71	13	33	...	
"	3d "	52	71	25	...	49	66	34	...	
"	4th "	144	26	73	...	129	21	92	...	
Kearney		78	143	62	...	68	124	90	...	
North Bergen.....		187	160	18	6	248	111	14	...	
T'n of Union, N. Dist.		174	106	4	...	169	104	8	...	
" " S. "		238	171	13	1	243	162	20	...	
Township of Union...		87	92	14	...	65	119	8	...	
Weehawken		49	48	...	...	56	41	...	...
W. Hoboken, N. Dist.		148	117	...	33	183	114	...	...
" " S. "		165	150	4	60	229	153	...	...
Guttenberg.....		71	80	56	...	132	48	27	...	
		1622	1210	335	100	1780	1094	398	...	
		11,234	13,199	1424	113					

Hunterdon County.

CONGRESS.

ASSEMBLY.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Clark, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Larison, Greenback.	Godown, Dem.	Lequear, Rep.	Fisher, Greenback.
Delaware, N. Dist.....	251	132	23	268	122	19
S. "	175	132	23	191	117	14
East Amwell.....	194	177	11	197	176	9
Lambertville, 1st Ward.....	77	58	117	87	48	117
2d "	97	135	77	123	125	60
3d "	59	136	131	85	129	109
Kingwood.....	177	114	31	194	124	9
Raritan, East Dist.....	173	231	25	198	210	20
West "	215	237	27	266	195	20
Readington, North Dist.....	167	203	12	207	172	.....
South "	122	101	54	140	91	48
West Amwell.....	96	44	55	103	46	45
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1803	1700	586	2059	1555	470

SECOND DISTRICT.

SECOND DISTRICT.			Ramsey, Dem.	Hoffman, Rep.	Shrope, Greenback.	
Alexandria, N. Dist.....	181	85	13	179	84	14
“ S. “	179	104	36	181	108	33
Bethlehem, E. “	115	66	59	108	53	79
“ W. “	148	46	72	144	57	67
Clinton Borough.....	37	104	65	59	97	49
Clinton Township.....	246	172	60	234	210	40
Franklin	146	110	52	145	119	45
Frenchtown	95	130	32	107	125	27
High Bridge.....	102	220	83	134	196	73
Lebanon, East Dist.....	80	64	35	70	85	24
“ West “	110	81	98	118	65	108
Tewksbury.....	181	113	84	178	117	80
Union	104	61	83	103	67	77
	1724	1356	772	1760	1383	716
	3527	3056	1358			

Mercer County.

FIRST DISTRICT.	CONGRESS.				ASSEMBLY.		
	Smith, Dem. & Gr.	Pugh, Rep.	Baker, Temperance.	Hendrickson, Dem.	Roberts, Rep.	Wright, Greenback.	Bunn, Temp'ce.
Ewing.....	231	208	5	260	176	2	7
Hopewell, E. Dist.....	189	131	5	181	127	15	4
“ W. “	77	178	3	61	180	19	3
“ C. “	185	249	31	206	224	2	31
Princeton, 1st Dist.....	175	249	1	135	242	51	.....
“ 2d “	185	223	.....	167	212	33	.....
Lawrence, 1st “	114	196	.....	121	189	.....	.....
“ 2d “	171	79	4	104	114	28	7
Trenton, 7th W. 1st D.	361	307	17	326	334	2	15
“ “ 2d “	260	216	10	252	214	2	5
	1948	2036	76	1813	2012	154	72
SECOND DISTRICT.							
			Moore, Dem.		Tyler, Rep.	Hall, Greenback.	Furry, Tem.
Trenton, 1st W. 1st D.	149	242	19	152	220	10	22
“ “ 2d “	177	257	17	162	216	50	23
“ 2d “	227	366	13	244	336	8	14
“ 3d “ 1st D.	216	291	37	219	269	24	37
“ “ 2d “	312	163	10	284	153	43	7
“ 4th “ 1st “	271	193	21	263	181	14	23
“ “ 2d “	242	74	7	234	72	10	6
“ 5th “ 1st “	220	284	21	218	274	7	24
“ “ 2d “	232	153	8	198	141	41	11
“ 6th “	232	46	8	205	45	31	6
	2278	2069	161	2179	1907	238	173

THIRD DISTRICT.	CONGRESS.				ASSEMBLY.		
	Smith, D. & G.	Pugh, Rep.	Baker, Tem.	Asa, Dem.	Rue, Rep.	.....	.....
Chambersburg, 1st D....	277	174	12	275	176	....	....
“ 2d “	142	223	17	132	231	....	....
East Windsor.....	186	264	22	179	275	....	....
Hamilton, N. Dist.....	124	271	13	123	281	....	....
“ S. “	118	142	15	157	120	....	....
Washington.....	136	166	1	137	167	....	....
West Windsor.....	141	190	4	60	275	....	....
	1124	1430	84	1063	1525	....	....
	5350	5535	321				

Middlesex County.

FIRST DISTRICT.	CONGRESS.			ASSEMBLY.			
	Ross, Dem.	Clark, Rep.	Hope, Greenback.	Cogswell, Dem.	Martin, Rep.	Lenhart, Greenback.	
New Brunswick.							
1st Ward, 1st Dist....	137	120	2	133	123	4	
“ “ 2d “ ...	133	157	13	124	167	12	
2d “ 1st “ ...	177	211	18	176	214	15	
“ “ 2d “ ...	102	159	9	92	170	9	
3d “	187	228	21	186	233	15	
4th “	74	135	7	77	135	6	
5th “ 1st Dist....	143	306	26	148	305	19	
“ “ 2d “ ...	133	200	23	142	197	17	
6th “ 1st “ ...	256	197	64	250	207	61	
“ “ 2d “ ...	140	163	45	140	166	42	
	1482	1876	228	1468	1917	200	

	CONGRESS.		SENATE.		ASSEMBLY.	
SECOND DISTRICT.	Ross, Dem.	Clark, Rep.	Hope, Greenback.	Convery, Dem.	Andruss, Rep.	McElroy, Greenback.
Perth Amboy, 1st Dist.....	134	132	48	152	133	36
“ 2d “	264	105	99	296	111	67
Piscataway, North “	83	152	16	89	154	7
“ South “	100	184	32	108	194	14
Raritan, 1st Dist.....	275	259	27	269	252	17
“ 2d “	86	88	11	92	88	4
Woodbridge, 1st Dist.....	115	178	36	115	180	35
“ 2d “	151	152	20	177	132	16
	<hr/> 1208	<hr/> 1250	<hr/> 289	<hr/> 1298	<hr/> 1244	<hr/> 196

THIRD DISTRICT.				Mount, Dem.	Fisher, Jr., Rep.	McDowell, Greenback.
Cranbury.....	97	222	34	132	203	13
East Brunswick, 1st Dist.....	324	116	20	325	130	13
“ 2d “	149	66	7	148	75	1
Madison	250	58	14	235	71	5
Monroe, 1st Dist.....	88	227	8	138	179	5
“ 2d “	85	103	1	123	65	1
North Brunswick.....	65	138	51	86	148	19
Sayreville	152	132	3	112	172	2
South Amboy, 1st Dist.....	221	86	63	230	90	50
“ 2d “	168	60	35	171	69	25
South Brunswick, 1st Dist...	81	245	34	108	237	20
“ 2d “	133	133	5	158	109	5
	<hr/> 1813	<hr/> 1586	<hr/> 275	<hr/> 1966	<hr/> 1548	<hr/> 159
	<hr/> 4503	<hr/> 4712	<hr/> 792			

Monmouth County.

FIRST DISTRICT.	CONGRESS.					SENATE.			ASSEMBLY.		
	Ross, Dem.	Clark, Rep.	Hope, Greenback.	Bradley, Tem.	Patterson, Dem.	Beekman, Ind. Dem.	Chattle, Tem.	Hendricks'n Ind.	Ely, Dem.	Oviatt, Rep.	Applegate, Ind.
Freehold,											
1st Dist..	263	227	46	..	202	266	...	...	216	249	1
2d " ..	335	203	34	..	251	318	1	...	294	269	1
Howell,											
1st Dist..	163	138	106	..	133	273	...	2	97	310	...
2d " ..	185	95	43	1	167	161	...	...	162	166	...
Manalapan	177	246	35	..	174	285	...	...	217	234	...
Millstone ..	217	194	88	2	143	350	1	4	326	171	4
U.Freehold											
1st Dist..	181	182	19	1	172	194	2	1	208	168	2
2d " ..	122	162	60	2	103	224	4	5	122	180	37
	1643	1447	431	6	1345	2071	8	12	1642	1747	45

SECOND
DISTRICT.

									Honce, Dem.	White, Rep.	.....
Atlantic...	216	96	54	...	186	178	...	...	215	...	...
E'tontown	166	198	115	...	159	310	8	4	164	106	...
Marlboro,	259	182	12	...	226	220	1	1	448	2	...
Ocean,											
1st D...	421	288	107	2	438	293	34	53	473	95	...
2d " ...	328	359	99	13	526	217	33	18	404	255	...
Wall	310	182	232	...	327	277	13	96	395	54	...
	1700	1305	619	15	1862	1495	89	172	2099	512	...

THIRD DISTRICT.	CONGRESS.					SENATE.			ASSEMBLY.		
	Ross, Dem.	Clark, Rep.	Hope, Greenback.	Bradley, Tem.	Patterson, Dem.	Beekman, Ind Dem.	Chattle, Tem.	Hendricks'n Ind.	Wilson, D.	Walsh, Rep.	Cooper, Ind.
Holmdel	193	70	17	3	95	175	5	...	202	75	3
Matawan	314	155	57	2	341	159	6	9	342	180	3
Mid'town											
1st D..	164	200	168	4	136	284	11	88	189	276	...
2d " ..	210	118	12	...	154	168	...	2	200	119	...
Raritan,											
1st D..	140	158	9	24	89	205	30	2	192	75	54
2d " ..	131	140	31	18	92	186	28	7	155	118	33
Shrewsb.											
East D.	144	54	31	...	142	80	...	4	161	58	...
Mid. "	216	240	126	...	246	283	5	28	236	324	3
West "	167	129	161	...	227	201	...	23	268	188	1
	1679	1264	612	51	1522	1741	85	163	1945	1413	97
	5022	4016	1662	72	4729	5307	182	347			

Morris County.

FIRST DISTRICT.	CONGRESS.			ASSEMBLY.		
	Demarest, Dem.	Voorhis, Rep.	Potter, Greenback.	Doremus, Dem.	Axtell, Rep.	Griswold, Greenback.
Chatham, N. District.. ..	107	177	54	116	167	52
" S. "	171	234	14	178	225	9
Chester	271	194	16	279	190	11
Mendham.....	170	173	23	178	174	14
Morris, N. District.....	185	208	17	179	220	9
" S. "	238	265	11	205	309	2
" E. "	121	211	16	114	221	9
Passaic	224	129	5	227	125	5
	1487	1591	156	1476	1631	111

SECOND DISTRICT.	CONGRESS.			ASSEMBLY.		
	Demarest, Dem.	Voorhis, Rep.	Potter, Greenback.	Coghlan, Dem.	Bruen, Rep.	.....
Boonton, E. District.....	35	168	19	37	173	.....
“ W. “	53	127	50	104	124	.....
Hanover, N. “	110	206	.....	114	203	.....
“ S. “	176	236	34	184	234	.....
Montville.....	73	153	1	72	152	.....
Pequannock.....	99	206	11	107	201	.....
Rockaway, N. District.....	168	305	36	169	336	.....
“ S. “	169	170	50	194	194	.....
	<hr/> 883	<hr/> 1571	<hr/> 201	<hr/> 981	<hr/> 1617	<hr/>

THIRD DISTRICT.				Hunt, Dem.	Smith, Rep.	.....
Jefferson.....	106	113	22	129	21	.....
Mount Olive.....	145	99	83	151	91	.....
Randolph, N. District.....	40	155	192	63	133	.....
“ E. “	103	219	225	129	12	.....
“ W. “	104	83	39	121	202	.....
Roxbury.....	183	120	24	189	22	.....
Washington.....	308	101	53	356	48	.....
	<hr/> 989	<hr/> 890	<hr/> 938	<hr/> 1138	<hr/> 529	<hr/>
	<hr/> 3359	<hr/> 4052	<hr/> 995			

Ocean County.

	CONGRESS.			ASSEMBLY.		
	Smith, Dem., & Gr.	Pugh, Rep.	Baker, Tem.	Blodgett, Dem.	Cranmer, Rep.	Stokes, Greenback.
Brick, E. District.....	97	185	7	117	160	10
“ W. “	93	132	.....	84	108	35
Berkley.....	58	94	.....	117	30	4
Dover	211	274	1	206	257	29
Eagleswood	42	80	.....	35	79	8
Jackson.....	284	90	.....	278	82	29
Lacy.....	60	100	.....	55	80	26
Manchester... ..	213	49	.....	193	31	39
Ocean.....	79	33	.....	65	24	25
Plumstead.....	188	158	5	209	148	7
Stafford.....	117	66	.....	86	66	30
Union	65	117	.....	39	117	26
	1507	1378	13	1484	1182	268

Passaic County.

	CONGRESS.			ASSEMBLY.		
	Demarest, Dem.	Voorhis, Rep.	Porter, Greenback.	Kennell, Dem.	Conkling, Rep.	.....
FIRST DISTRICT.						
Acquackanonk.....	80	120	15	65	149	.....
Paterson, 4th W'd, 3d Dis.	43	41	33	69	42	.....
“ 5th “ 1st “	127	190	105	151	252	.....
“ 5th “ 2d “	150	177	151	209	256	.....
“ 8th “ 1st “	237	129	239	364	231	.....
“ 8th “ 2d “	240	207	177	233	351	.....
Passaic, 1st “	134	208	193	207	311	.....
“ 2d “	77	250	44	132	232	.....
	1088	1322	957	1430	1824	.....

SECOND DISTRICT.			CONGRESS.			ASSEMBLY.		
			Demarest, Dem.	Voorhis, Rep.	Porter, Greenback.	O'Brien, Dem.	Morehead, Rep.	Ryerson, Greenback.
Little Falls.....			64	109	25	85	94	17
Paterson, 2d W'd, 2d Dis.			106	100	203	128	190	88
" 6th " 1st "			71	166	54	82	189	15
" 6th " 2d "			88	173	100	123	208	26
" 7th " 1st "			211	87	121	281	97	32
" 7th " 2d "			180	90	110	243	116	23
			720	725	613	942	894	201

THIRD DISTRICT.

THIRD DISTRICT.				George, Dem.	Robinson, Rep.
Paterson, 1st W'd, 1st Dis.	145	180	40	154	214
“ 1st “ 2d “	112	198	29	145	179
“ 2d “ 1st “	87	177	73	111	217
“ 3d “ 1st “	135	178	29	147	191
“ 3d “ 2d “	108	204	29	103	227
“ 3d “ 3d “	107	143	60	146	160
“ 4th “ 1st “	74	261	25	72	283
“ 4th “ 2d “	106	201	70	139	230
Manchester....	47	98	53	72	124
Pompton	141	168	6	195	115
Wayne.....	87	160	4	93	160
West Milford.....	172	232	13	240	175
	1321	2200	431	1617	2275
	3129	4247	2001		
	N				

Salem County.

FIRST DISTRICT.	CONGRESS.			SENATE.			ASSEMBLY.				
	Stratton, Dem.	Robeson, Rep.	Grosscup, Greenback.	Grier, Dem.	Keasbey, Rep.	Dickerson, Greenback.	Cooper, Tem.	Barber, Dem.	Cochran, Rep.	Atkinson, Greenback.	Woolman, Tem.
Lower Penns Neck....	94	140	124	183	162	10	2	187	155	12	1
Pilesgrove, N. Dis..	40	210	135	99	201	35	55	103	171	17	101
“ S. “ ..	48	209	148	119	207	26	55	108	199	23	67
Pittsgrove.....	230	74	136	294	87	54	5	236	110	90	5
Upper Penns Neck.											
N. District.....	189	171	79	186	183	28	65	258	126	22	51
S. “ ..	221	91	27	203	115	13	8	248	70	13	10
Upper Pittsgrove....	149	227	129	233	232	16	35	213	241	15	36
	971	1122	778	1317	1187	182	225	1353	1072	192	271

SECOND DISTRICT.

SECOND DISTRICT.							Springer, Dem.	Garwood, Rep.	Randall, Greenback.	Davidson, Tem.	
Elsinboro'.....	73	80	1	74	78	....	1	76	77	....	1
Lo'r Alloways Creek,	97	196	40	108	204	24	4	101	194	32	12
Mannington.....	127	387	19	123	399	10	6	131	389	10	4
Salem, E. Ward.....	219	328	31	208	335	13	40	203	334	14	45
“ W. “	258	284	63	277	279	45	26	252	295	37	28
Quinton.....	60	197	67	103	210	10	1	107	202	15	1
Up. Alloways Creek,	262	121	101	294	130	51	7	300	126	54	7
	1096	1593	322	1187	1635	153	85	1170	1617	162	98
	2067	2715	1100	2504	2822	335	310				

Somerset County.

	CONGRESS.			SENATE.			ASSEMBLY.		
FIRST DISTRICT.	Clark, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Larison, Greenback.	Doughty, Dem.	Schenck, Rep.	Opie, Greenback.	Arrowsmith, Dem.	Ringelmann, Rep.	Blase, Greenback.
Bedminster.....	198	171	39	247	151	24	191	184	25
Bernards.....	313	183	1	345	155	1	156	323	1
Bridgewater.....									
1st District...	164	273	1	183	258	...	110	327	1
2d " ...	118	133	1	137	115	1	66	180	....
3d " ...	179	160	50	232	131	32	99	188	103
4th " ...	183	239	5	198	225	4	141	279	5
North Plainfield..	139	244	95	151	251	80	151	253	77
Warren.....	124	91	6	129	89	4	107	109	5
	1418	1494	198	1622	1375	146	1021	1843	217

SECOND DISTRICT.

							Polhemus, Dem.	Voorhees, Rep.	Smith, Greenback.
Branchburg.....	117	203	....	139	182	....	153	171	....
Franklin,									
1st District...	159	321	14	160	320	14	148	332	14
2d " ...	130	148	....	136	147	1	134	148	3
Hillsboro',									
1st District...	143	220	5	146	220	5	166	202	5
2d " ...	130	220	13	130	220	13	126	225	12
Montgomery.....	136	270	47	139	270	44	136	271	46
	815	1382	79	850	1359	77	863	1349	80
	2233	2876	277	2472	2734	223			

Sussex County.

	CONGRESS.			ASSEMBLY.		
	Clark, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Larrison, Greenback.	Martin, Dem.	Bailey, Rep.	Iliff, Greenback.
Andover.....	139	49	88	105	10	158
Byram.....	140	87	20	133	83	32
Frankford.....	184	124	64	175	93	101
Green.....	101	48	34	75	18	87
Hampton	132	68	26	119	56	50
Hardyston.....	167	121	132	159	121	142
La fayette.....	91	97	35	43	60	113
Montague.....	143	22	8	141	13	17
Newton.....	207	244	117	193	90	290
Sandyston.....	194	73	20	189	70	25
Sparta.....	183	108	165	168	97	188
Stillwater.....	190	89	58	174	72	86
Vernon.....	235	99	38	168	177	27
Walpack.....	86	31	8	75	26	22
Wantage, Wantage Dist.....	267	147	57	288	46	139
“ W. Wantage Dist.	121	105	67	156	37	100
	2580	1512	937	2361	1069	1577

Union County.

FIRST DISTRICT.	CONGRESS.			SENATE.			ASSEMBLY.		
	Ross, Dem.	Clark, Rep.	Hope, Greenback,	Martine, Dem.	Vail, Rep.	Whitney, Greenback.	Dunn, Dem.	Tucker, Rep.	Crane, Greenback.
Elizabeth.									
1st W. 1st D.	175	211	102	174	279	40	169	270	48
“ “ 2d “	137	190	112	167	206	64	172	192	75
2d “ 1st “	274	63	99	337	51	55	323	52	64
“ “ 2d “	235	40	97	277	38	57	264	46	56
3d “ 1st “	195	93	26	228	76	11	221	76	11
“ “ 2d “	194	109	36	221	89	32	229	83	32
4th “	138	202	41	163	200	21	159	207	19
8th “	220	131	85	263	131	43	233	154	39
	1568	1039	598	1830	1070	323	1770	1080	344

SECOND DISTRICT.	CONGRESS.			SENATE.			ASSEMBLY.		
	Ross, Dem.	Clark, Rep.	Hope, Greenback.	Martine, Dem.	Vail, Rep.	Whitney, Greenback.	Fulkerson, Dem.	Stiles, Rep.	Neefus, Greenback.
Cranford.....	91	124	15	96	126	9	93	130	9
Elizabeth,									
5th W., 1st D.	146	280	44	175	283	16	157	285	32
2d “	137	305	35	160	301	17	166	280	30
6th “	89	268	45	108	277	17	89	296	18
7th “	115	169	37	130	175	18	125	167	26
Linden.....	141	189	18	113	220	9	122	209	18
Springfield.....	46	116	2	40	124	1	43	120	2
Union	259	203	18	269	201	10	246	229	7
	<hr/> 1024	<hr/> 1654	<hr/> 214	<hr/> 1091	<hr/> 1707	<hr/> 97	<hr/> 1041	<hr/> 1716	<hr/> 142

THIRD DISTRICT.							Prentiss, Dem.	Vernon, Rep.	Wood, Greenback.
Clark.....	19	32	17	15	38	15	17	36	16
Fanwood	104	86	44	110	97	27	110	97	26
N. Provid'ce,	48	62	45	56	63	36	36	66	53
Plain'd, 1st D.	172	226	36	188	226	20	177	229	28
“ 2d “	153	296	42	173	307	13	164	305	22
“ 3d “	71	183	29	86	183	14	75	186	21
Rah'y, 1st W.	118	90	57	74	149	43	78	136	46
“ 2d “	88	134	99	86	166	69	82	150	86
“ 3d “	186	209	106	144	290	67	149	269	78
“ 4th “	119	98	40	106	126	26	109	112	29
Summit.....	151	125	29	155	126	23	143	139	23
Westfield.....	163	214	33	190	210	11	187	213	12
	<hr/> 1392	<hr/> 1755	<hr/> 577	<hr/> 1383	<hr/> 1981	<hr/> 364	<hr/> 1327	<hr/> 1938	<hr/> 440
	<hr/> 3984	<hr/> 4448	<hr/> 1389	<hr/> 4304	<hr/> 4758	<hr/> 784			

Warren County.

	CONGRESS.				SENATE.			ASSEMBLY.		
FIRST DISTRICT.	Clark, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Larison, Greenback.	Beatty, Dem.	Cramer, Rep. & Tem	Davis, Greenback.	Pursell, Ind. Dem.	DeWitt, Dem.	Comstock, Rep. & Tem	Carpenter, Greenback.
Franklin.....	228	83	16	104	91	6	124	153	5	170
Greenwich, Upper Dis.....	112	101	5	70	103	3	42	90	20	106
“ Lower “.....	104	143	21	70	146	18	33	112	41	115
Harmony.....	166	80	6	93	81	7	64	152	11	84
Lopatcong.....	125	86	36	72	93	32	52	123	50	76
Phillipsburg, 1st Ward.....	137	35	40	110	85	38	26	138	63	59
“ 2d “.....	131	44	172	112	54	169	10	131	26	184
“ 3d “.....	122	121	112	98	129	126	7	131	56	170
“ 4th “.....	77	59	54	69	56	57	10	80	22	86
Washington Borough.....	152	156	99	102	197	87	32	162	80	172
“ Township.....	141	95	33	87	137	30	17	137	85	51
	1495	1053	594	987	1172	573	417	1409	461	1273

SECOND DISTRICT.

SECOND DISTRICT.							Albertson, Dem.	Cook, Rep. & Tem	Hildebrant, Greenback.	
Allamuchy	28	64	56	17	61	57	5	31	58	56
Belvidere.....	221	144	34	193	146	47	9	234	128	37
Blairstown.....	130	122	68	127	122	66	2	131	124	65
Hackettstown.....	139	188	149	130	198	152	5	158	179	151
Hardwick	79	24	29	75	24	29	1	83	22	29
Hope.....	163	128	53	144	129	48	23	170	106	71
Independence.. ..	71	79	82	45	91	80	10	131	68	36
Knowlton.....	179	88	93	156	93	93	5	145	71	145
Mansfield.....	104	117	107	77	144	102	9	107	124	102
Frelinghuysen.....	96	163	21	82	167	20	7	86	175	18
Oxford, 1st District.....	210	90	57	122	86	88	60	221	84	46
“ 2d “	139	142	170	140	132	174	7	150	132	170
Pahaquarry.....	55	6	26	38	7	26	13	53	6	28
	1614	1355	945	1346	1400	982	156	1700	1277	954
	3109	2408	1539	2333	2572	1555	573			

FOR CONGRESS.

First District.

COUNTIES.	Stratton, Dem.	Robeson, Rep.	Grosscup, Greenback.	PLURALITIES OR MA- JORITIES.	
				Dem.	Rep.
Camden	691	6203	4034	.....	1478 maj.
Cape May.....	750	863	204	.....	113 plu.
Cumberland..	1696	2656	2508	.....	148 plu.
Gloucester.....	1011	2487	2033	.....	454 plu.
Salem.....	2067	2715	1100	.....	648 plu.
	<hr/> 6215	<hr/> 14,924	<hr/> 9879	<hr/>	<hr/> 5045 plu.

Second District.

	Smith, D. & G.	Pugh, Rep.	Baker, Tem.		
				Dem. & Gr.	Rep.
Atlantic.....	1413	1600	4	.....	183 maj.
Burlington....	6340	5186	230	924 maj.	.....
Mercer	5350	5535	321	.....	185 plu.
Ocean.....	1507	1378	13	116 maj.	.....
	<hr/> 14,610	<hr/> 13,699	<hr/> 568	<hr/> 343 maj.	<hr/>

Third District.

COUNTIES.	Ross, Dem.	Clark, Rep.	Hope, Greenback.	Bradley, Temp.	PLURALITIES OR MA- JORITIES.	
					Dem.	Rep.
Middlesex....	4503	4712	792	.....	.....	209 plu.
Monmouth....	5022	4016	1662	72	1006 plu.	.....
Union.....	3984	4448	1389	1	.....	464 plu.
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	13,509	13,176	3843	73	333 plu.	.....

Fourth District.

	Clark, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Larison, Greenback.		
				Dem.	Rep.
Hunterdon...	3527	3056	1358	.....	471 plu.
Somerset.....	2233	2876	277	.....	..... 366 maj.
Sussex.....	2580	1512	937	.....	131 maj.
Warren.....	3109	2408	1539	.....	701 plu.
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11,449	9852	4111	.....	1597 plu.

Fifth District.

	Demarest, Dem.	Voorhis, Rep.	Potter, Greenback.		
				Dem.	Rep.
Bergen.....	3601	2594	272	.....	735 maj.
Morris.....	3359	4052	995	.....	..... 693 plu.
Passaic.....	3129	4247	2001	.....	..... 1118 plu.
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10,089	10,893	3268	.....	..... 804 plu.

Sixth District.

COUNTIES.	Albright, Dem.	Blake, Rep.	Bliss, Greenback.	PLURALITIES OR MA- JORITIES.	
				Dem.	Rep.
Essex.....	12,832	14,771	2106	.....	1939 plu.

Seventh District.

	Lavery, Dem.	Brigham, Rep.	Winant, Greenback.	Burr, Greenback.		
					Dem.	Rep.
Hudson.....	11,234	13,199	1424	113	.....	428 maj.

	Dem.	Rep.	Greenback.	Temp.
TOTAL VOTE.....	79,938	90,514	24,744	640

O

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1877.

	McClellan, Dem.	Newell, Rep.	Hoxsey, Greenback.	Bingham, Tax. & Pro.	McClellan over Newell.	Newell over McClellan.
Atlantic.....	1471	1546	82	20	.....	75
Bergen.....	3540	2387	34	44	1153	.....
Burlington.....	5339	5150	99	426	189	.....
Camden.....	4636	5119	383	69	.....	483
Cape May.....	796	832	.....	18	.....	36
Cumberland.....	2802	2803	1297	23	.....	1
Essex.....	13626	14712	806	27	.....	1086
Gloucester.....	2177	2622	314	76	.....	445
Hudson.....	14412	9177	159	41	5235	.....
Hunterdon.....	4638	2849	30	78	1789	.....
Mercer.....	5804	5715	102	178	89	.....
Middlesex.....	4973	5023	56	57	.....	50
Monmouth.....	5405	4315	6	131	1090	.....
Morris.....	4360	4018	43	53	342	.....
Ocean.....	1605	1608	34	38	.....	3
Passaic.....	4102	3668	648	11	434	.....
Salem.....	2876	3834	36	45	42	.....
Somerset.....	2595	2612	46	22	.....	17
Sussex.....	3070	1563	20	16	1507	.....
Union.....	5170	4509	140	36	661	.....
Warren.....	4443	2032	734	30	2411	.....
	97840	85094	5069	1439	14942	2196
McClellan over Newell.....						12746
“ “ all.....						6201
Scattering votes.....						37

ORGANIZATION

OF THE

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

President—General William J. Sewell, Camden.

Secretary—Nathaniel W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.

Assistant Secretary—William Cloke, Mercer.

Engrossing Clerk—Frank F. Patterson, Gloucester.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Lambert L. Mulford, Salem.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Peter I. Ten Broeck.

Doorkeepers—G. W. Shreve, Burlington ; Henry Schenck, Somerset ; Silas P. Genung, Morris ; Charles Robinson, Camden.

President's Private Secretary—William J. Bruce.

Journal Clerk—Augustus S. Barber, Jr.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—Schuyler B. Jackson, Essex.

Clerk—Cummins O. Cooper, Morris.

Assistant Clerk—J. Herbert Potts, Hudson.

Engrossing Clerk—George C. Wynkoop, Camden.

Sergeant-at-Arms—John B. Fell, Mercer.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—John A. Brown, Gloucester.

Doorkeepers—Daniel V. Kilbourn, Hudson, William B. Mulford, Somerset.

Speaker's Secretary—Joseph S. Wightman, Essex.

Journal Clerk—Andrew M. Clarke, Essex.

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENTS.

Joseph L. Naar, *True American*; William T. Hunt, *Newark Daily Advertiser*; William J. Bruce, *New Brunswick Fredonian*; Andrew M. Clarke, *Paterson Press*, *Newark Freie Zeitung* and *New York Tribune*; Edward S. Ellis, *New York World* and *Philadelphia Times*; Franklin S. Mills, *Associated Press*; Asa W. Dickinson, *Jersey City Journal*; Alexander McLean, *Argus*, Jersey City; Charles Briest, *Emporium*, Trenton; Charles H. Levy, *State Gazette*; Wm. E. Sackett, *New York Times*; Bishop W. Mains, *Philadelphia Press*; Louis C. Gosson, *True American* and *New York Sun*; Thos. F. Fitzgerald, *New York Herald*, *Newark Journal* and *Pater-son Guardian*.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.

Senate.

Judiciary—Hobart, Francis, Ludlow.
 Revision of Laws—Vail, Gardner, Rabe.
 Finance—Leaming, Cramer, Ridgway.
 Municipal Corporations—Francis, Gardner, Rabe.
 Education—Bodine, Schenck, Marsh.
 Militia—Whiticar, Keasbey, Emson.
 Railroads and Canals—Schenck, Bodine, Ward.
 Corporations—Keasbey, Whiticar, Canfield.
 Agricultural College—Cramer, Leaming, Cooper.
 Fisheries—Vail, Hobart, Ward.
 Banks and Insurance—Gardner, Beekman, Ward.
 Miscellaneous Business—Whiticar, Beekman, Cooper.
 Elections—Hobart, Leaming, Ludlow.
 Unfinished Business—Cramer, Beekman, Emson.
 Claims and Pensions—Francis, Schenck, Ridgway.
 Riparian Rights—Gardner, Vail, Ward.
 Engrossed Bills—Keasbey, Leaming, Pidcock.

House of Assembly.

Judiciary—Deacon, Axtell, De Witt, Duryee and Vernon.

Ways and Means—Crane, Lilliendahl, Vernon, Blodgett and Felch.

Corporations—Robinson, Roberts, Ringleman, Moore and Fiedler.

Municipal Corporations—Dusenbury, Herring, Van Duyne, Duryee and Wilson.

Banks and Insurance—I. L. Martin, Robinson, Fry, Duryee and L. J. Martin.

Elections—Rue, Voorhees, Oviatt, O'Brien and Lippencott.

Education—Voorhees, Gill, Tangeman, Fiedler and Meeks.

Revision of Laws—Stilsing, Deacon, Herring, DeWitt and L. J. Martin.

Riparian Rights—Herring, Ringleman, Stiles, Albertson and Felch.

Engrossed Bills—Conklin, Nichols, Roberts, O'Brien and Harris.

Stationery—Pancoast, Conkling, Burrough, Wilson and Mount.

Railroads and Canals—Stiles, I. L. Martin, Rouse, Blodgett and Convery.

Militia—A. D. Nichols, Tangeman, Conkling, O'Connor and Mount.

Unfinished Business—Lock, Jeffries, Bruen, Parramore and Albertson.

Incidental Expenses—Vernon, Robinson, Rouse, Wilson and Moore.

Agriculture and Agricultural Colleges—Ewing, Nichols, Crane, Godown and Barber.

Claims and Pensions—Schellinger, Parsons, Bruen, Parramore and Demarest.

Fisheries—Axtell, Parsons, Jeffries, Moore and Felch.

Miscellaneous Business—Parsons, Lilliendahl, Axtell, McDonald and Honce.

Joint Committees.

Treasurer's Accounts—Senate—Leaming, Schenck, Marsh. House—Rouse, Gill, Voorhees, Convery, Hunt.

State Prison—Senate—Bodine, Cramer, Marsh. House—Van Duyne, Vernon, Herring, Sykes, O'Conner.

Lunatic Asylums—Senate—Bodine, Cramer, Canfield. House—Gill, Fry, Ewing, O'Brien, Hunt.

Public Grounds and Buildings—Senate—Gardner, Whiticar, Cooper. House—Ringleman, Pancoast, Roberts, McDonald, Demarest.

State Library—Senate—Hobart, Beekman, Ridgway. House—Tangeman, Deacon, Dusenbury, Gray, Meeks.

Sinking Fund—Senate—Schenck, Gardner, Rabe. House—Lilliendahl, Oviatt, Martin, I. L., Gray, Godown.

Federal Relations—Senate—Vail, Francis, Cooper. House—Bruen, Burrough, Schellinger, Dunn, Sykes.

Commerce and Navigation—Senate—Leaming, Keasbey, Emson. House—Garwood, Lock, Stilsing, Barber, Haines.

Printing—Senate—Keasbey, Hobart, Canfield. House—Fry, Van Duyne, Ewing, Axtell, Lippencott.

Passed Bills—Senate—Whiticar, Beekman, Pidcock. House—Burrough, Pancoast, Ringelman, Honce, Ramsey.

Soldiers' Home, Newark—Senate—Francis, Vail, Ludlow. House—Oviatt, Stilsing, Schellinger, Fiedler, Dunn.

Reform School for Boys—Senate—Schenck, Cramer, Pidcock. House—Crane, Rue, Stiles, Sykes, De Witt.

Industrial School for Girls—Senate—Hobart, Bodine, Canfield. House—Roberts, Rue, Dusenbury, Parramore, Dunn.

The following statistics, relative to the principal cities of the State, are taken from Governor McClellan's Message :

CITY.	RATE OF TAXATION PER \$1,000 FOR				Total tax rate.	*AMOUNT TAXABLE.	AMOUNT OF TAX RAISED FOR					Total amount raised.
	City p'poses	County p'poses	State school.	State.			City.	County.	State School.	State.		
Paterson.....	\$12 6c	\$4 20	\$2 00	\$1 00	\$19 80	\$84,704,000	\$1,067,270 40	\$355,756 80	\$169,408 00	\$84,704 00	\$1,677,139 20	
Newark.....	15 40	3 75	2 22	1 16	22 50	19,150,861	294,923 25	71,972 64	42,614 80	21,365 04	430,875 73	
Jersey City.....	17 00	4 00	1 74	86	23 60	60,404,281	1,020,872 77	241,617 12	105,103 35	51,947 68	1,425,540 92	
Hoboken.....	12 27	3 24	2 04	1 02	18 57	15,278,573	187,468 09	49,502 57	31,168 29	15,584 14	283,723 09	
Rahway.....	22 25	4 16	2 13	1 07	29 61	3,093,275	68,825 36	12,868 02	6,588 67	3,309 80	91,591 87	
Elizabeth.....	28 40	4 00	2 13	1 07	35 60	13,579 650	385,662 06	54,318 60	28,924 65	14,530 22	483,435 53	
Trenton.....	8 30	3 70	2 00	1 00	15 00	14,503,252	120,376 99	53,662 04	29,006 50	14,503 25	217,548 78	
Camden.....	15 00	5 87	2 00	1 00	23 00	11,773,815	176,607 22	58,869 07	23,547 63	11,773 81	270,797 74	
New Brunswick ..	9 80		2 22	1 11	29 00	5,658,000	112,028 40	33,212 46	12,560 76	6,280 38	164,082 00	
	.....			.....	.....	\$228,145,707	\$3,440,034 54	\$931,779 32	\$448,922 65	\$223,098 32	\$5,044,734 86	

CITY.	RATE OF TAXATION PER \$1,000 FOR				Total tax rate.	*AMOUNT TAXABLE.	City.	County.	State School.	State.	Total amount raised.
	City p'poses	County p'poses	State school.	State.							
Paterson.....	\$1,274,000	\$100,000	\$1,374,000	\$96,000	\$228,500	\$324,500	38,814	\$35 39	\$8 36		
Newark.....	8,180,955	643,500	8,824,455	372,200	694,250	1,066,450	123,310	71 56	8 64		
Jersey City.....	13,217,435	1,000,000	14,217,435	1,074,000	759,100	1,833,100	109,227	130 16	16 78		
Hoboken.....	836,350	273,715	1,110,065	32,971	110,082	143,053	24,766	44 82	5 77		
Rahway.....	1,600,000	90,000	1,690,000	118,300	44,000	162,300	6,947	243 27	23 36		
Elizabeth.....	4,608,500	1,200,000	5,808,500	216,000	170,000	386,000	25,923	224 06	14 89		
Trenton.....	679,567	200,000	879,567	50,000	100,000	150,000	25,031	35 13	5 99		
Camden.....	995,000	135,200	1,130,200	79,130	132,200	211,330	33,852	33 38	6 24		
New Brunswick ..	1,428,500	40,000	1,468,500	100,255	69,236	169,491	16,660	88 14	10 17		
	\$32,820,307	\$3,682,415	\$36,502,722	\$2,138,856	\$2,307,368	\$4,446,224	\$404 530	.....	.....

*The "Amount Taxable," except in case of Paterson, is derived from the Abstract of Ratables reported in 1878.

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SMITH'S HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY.

The original edition of this valuable work was published in 1765, and, many years since, became exhausted. Cognizant of this fact, and also that the work is an oft-quoted and perfectly reliable authority upon all the subjects of which it treats, constant inquiries and importunities from leading business and professional men in New Jersey and elsewhere have led to its reproduction, without amendment or variation from the original in matters of language, construction, and general style, the endeavor being to conform, as far as practicable, to the quaint order of typography prevalent a century ago. Great care has been taken to attain correctness in these particulars, to the end that historians and others may rely upon it to the same extent as the original; and as the paging, and foot and marginal notes have not been changed in any respect, a conflict of indices is avoided, and facilities for reference greatly increased.

With this work is furnished a biographical sketch of the Life and Public Services of the Author, by his nephew, JOHN JAY SMITH, Esq., of Germantown, a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the facts and possessing documents of undoubted authenticity upon the subject. This sketch contains many matters of an interesting character to the public generally, and includes genealogical data of considerable importance to his descendants, of whom a number are now residents of this State and elsewhere. Another innovation is a finely executed copy of a map, published in 1777, by Wm. Faden, Charing Cross, London, of which it is unnecessary to speak at length, as an inspection must satisfy every one of its importance in this connection. Although this sketch and map form no part of the original edition, the fact that the former was never before published, and that the latter was taken from the first official draft and survey of the Province, will render them of peculiar interest, and the publisher has, for this reason, thought them valuable additions.

At the suggestion of those most competent to judge of its usefulness, the publisher has been induced to add an Explanatory Index of Persons and Places of interest mentioned in the work, which will no doubt be received with favor, as its value to the student must be at once apparent, when it is remembered that many family names and places are mentioned, which have since been distorted and changed in various respects, until they appear as we know them to-day.

Desiring that the re-publication of this standard production of the past shall serve in the future as an aid to those whose necessities may cause them to appreciate its merit, the publisher sincerely hopes that the effort to place so valuable a book within the reach of all who desire to possess themselves of it, will prove satisfactory in every respect.

WM. S. SHARP, Publisher,

TRENTON, N. J.



